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STANDING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO THE *NOTTINGHAMSHIRE* REGIMENT OF MARKSMEN,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

Lord GEORGE SUTTON,

Colonel.

HULL,

Printed by J. RAWSON, in Lowgate.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

INSTRUCTIONS

AND

ORDERS

STANDING

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Regiment of

MARKSMEN.

1778.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary to the good Diſcipline of the Regiment, that every one ſhould be properly inſtructed in his Duty, and as this end will be beſt anſwered by ſeperating the permanent from the temporary Regulations, in order that eaſy recourſe may at all times be had to them, Lord GEORGE SUTTON has therefore eſtabliſhed the following

Standing Orders and Inſtructions.

SECTION I.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions reſpecting THE OFFICERS.

1. Every Officer is to keep a Copy of the Standing Orders and Inſtructions of the Regiment, and it is recommended to them to carry it in their Pockets until they ſhall be perfect in the Recollection of them, particularly thoſe which relate to their own Duties, as no Omiſſions or Deviations will be allowed.

2. Officers, when in the Quarters of the Regiment, or of the reſpective Detachments thereof, (except they ſhall be Sick, or have the Commanding Officer's leave to do otherwiſe,) are always to appear in Regimental Coats and Hats, with white Waiſtcoats and Breeches,* Knee Garters and Regimental Sword, carried in the Regimental Belt; and this is being *half accoutred*, as hereafter explained.

3. Whenever the *Colours* go to the Field, all Officers are to be *fully accoutred*,† and *full dreſſed* ‡ and then the Bayonet only, and not the Sword is to be worn.

4. The Officer of the Guard to be fully accoutred, and full dreſſed.

5. The Officer of the Day to be fully accoutred, but need not be full dreſſed.

6. On common Field Days, when the Colours do *not* go with the Regiment; and upon a March (although the Colours be preſent) the Officers are only expected to be *fully accoutred*, but not full dreſſed.

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* Any *white* Waiſtcoats and Breeches are allowed to be worn, (although without the uniform Button) except when *full* Dreſs is required.

† Being *fully accoutred*, is having Croſs Belts, Gaiters, Knee Garters, Saſh, Gorget, and Helmet.

‡ Being *full dreſſed* is having the Waiſtcoat and Breeches of Cloth or Kerſeymier, with the uniform Button, as well as all other parts of the Dreſs according to order; a black Silk ſtock and plain Ruffles of 1½ Inch broad are neceſſary.

7. The Parades may be attended *half accoutred*;* and the Officers dreſſed, as they are at all times to appear in Quarters. (See Art. 1.)

8. The Morning Parade is to be attended by all Officers.

9. At the Evening Parade, only one Officer of a Company is expected.

10. As the Officers are not required to attend the Parade, merely for the ſake of appearing there, but in order to do their part towards the good Order and Diſcipline of the Regiment, they are to make a point of repairing thither as ſoon as ſummoned by the Drum, and upon the beating of the long Roll, or other ſignal for the Men to fall in, they are immediately to take their Poſts, and remain upon them until the diſmiſſion of the Men, or until they have Permiſſion from the Commanding Officer to quit them.—— Each Officer is diligently to attend to his Company; and in order that he may know their reſpective merits and demerits, he is to make himſelf acquainted with their Perſons.—— For this purpoſe, he muſt carry in his pocket a ſize roll, and frequently look it over when the Men are before him.——He is to ſee that they fall into their ranks with alertneſs, keep a profound ſilence, and dreſs without the aid of the Serjeants, ready for the finiſhing hand of the Adjutant.——He is to inſpect his Com-

* Being *half accoutred* is to diſpenſe with all Accoutrements except Sword and Knee Garters; and then the Bayonet is not to be worn, but the Sword inſtead of it, and the Hat inſtead of the Helmet.

pany Man by Man, and to ſuffer no Omiſſions with regard to Sobriety or Dreſs, or the care of their Arms, Cloaths and Accoutrements, to eſcape his Notice.—— As his Preſence and Signature make him anſwerable for the correctneſs of the Return; he is to count the Files and otherwiſe to ſatisfy himſelf of the Truth, before he deliver it to the Commanding Officer; in order that he may prevent either Careleſſneſs or Impoſition on the part of the Non-Commiſſioned Officers. —It is expected that all this be done, and well done, and the rank of Officers dreſſed, by the time that the Adjutant have dreſſed the Ranks and Files of the Regiment. By the Officers conſtantly making a point of this early Attendance and vigilant Scrutiny, they will make their Parade Duty very ſhort and eaſy; as the Soldiers will fear to be behind-hand with their Officers, and will neceſſarily become exact, alert, cleanly and ſteady; in which caſe, a glance of the Eye from Man to Man, will inform an Officer if all be right. This Duty may be rendered ſtill more light, by one Officer inſpecting one Rank; another, another.

11. At every proper and convenient opportunity an Officer ſhould give due praiſe to thoſe that keep themſelves clean, and are careful to make a Soldier-like appearance, and to do their duty with chearfulneſs; uſing his beſt endeavours to inſpire them with that Pride in doing well which makes the Soldier's duty a Pleaſure; as well as with that no leſs deſirable Pride in their Corps, which intereſts every Soldier in the Credit and Honour of his Regiment.——Theſe effects are only to be brought about by an exact diſcipline regulated by Juſtice, and tempered with Humanity,

Reſpect, and Politeneſs; ſo that the Gentleman and the Peaſant, the Colonel and the private Centinel, may truly be *Brother*-Soldiers.——Love and reſpect mixed with Awe, are the Sentiments in the minds of the Soldiers towards their Officers, that unite their Intereſts and their Wiſhes; and without this union, no Regimental Pride can take place, no Regimental Reputation be acquired.——When moved to diſpleaſure, an Officer is particularly to avoid all Oaths, or ungentlemanlike or inſulting expreſſions to thoſe who miſbehave; but to reprimand them in ſuch terms as ſhew he feels for the diſgrace they bring upon themſelves, and is concerned that they oblige him to reſort to the harſh Powers of his ſuperior Station; and ſo, in ſhort, as to excite *ſhame* and *ſorrow*, but not *anger*, in the breaſts of the Offenders; by which means he will preſerve the dignity of the Officer, and his ſeverities will produce their due effect.——And, finally, he is both by example and authority to quicken the Men's attention to every word of Command, and to inculcate, above all things, the great duty of STEADINESS.

12. Either upon the Parade or in the Field, an Officer will more effectually recal the attention and ſteadineſs of a forgetful Soldier, by a quick and reprimanding Eye, or a ſilent token of Obſervation, than by vociferation or abuſe; for the latter diſguſt and provoke more than they awe, beſides that they are in themſelves breaches of good diſcipline, and very diſreſpectful to the Commanding Officer, and indeed to every Officer preſent; while, on the contrary, the former is an inſtructive Example to the irregular Soldier, of that ſilent attention and anxious care for the

preſervation of order, which ought ſtrictly to be obſerved by every Officer and Soldier to the laſt moment that they are upon the Parade or under Arms; when nothing ought to be ſeen but perfect uniformity accompanied by immoveable ſteadineſs, or quick, exact and graceful Movements; and nothing heard but the proper ſound of thoſe Movements, beſides the ſtrokes of the Drum, the notes of the Muſic, and the voice of the Commanding Officer.

13. Upon all duties of Command, or of truſt and confidence, ſuch as Detachments, Guards, Superintendence of Drills, viſiting of Hoſpitals or Quarters, &c. &c. wherein Officers act not immediately under the eye of a Superior, it ſhould be a moſt ſacred point of Honour with them, not to omit the ſmalleſt tittle of any ſuch Duties, nor to do them in a careleſs or unmilitary manner; for though their neglects may not come to the knowledge of the Commanding Officer, *yet they cannot be unknown to the Soldiers*, which is far worſe. —— And even upon duties the moſt trifling, they ought always to pique themſelves upon ſetting examples to the Soldiers of obedience, punctuality, and unremitting attention. No Men upon earth will fail to make good Soldiers under ſuch Officers; and ſuch examples, far more than the care or labours of the training Officers, will form a Regiment to order and diſcipline, and inſure its anſwering the wiſhes of our Country in the day of Battle. —— Theſe, no doubt are motives ſufficiently ſtrong; but, to men of principle and of feeling, there is perhaps a motive ſtill more urgent with them, to let their

own conduct on all occaſions be proper examples to their men : The Private Soldier *never ſits in judgment* upon his Officer ; but the Officer frequently judges, and condemns, and puniſhes the Soldier ; and the Courts-martial in which he Officiates are, in a free Country, judicatures of a very harſh nature.——How can a Bacchanalian Officer paſs ſentence upon a drunken Soldier ?—How can the inattentive puniſh the negligent ?—Or the diſorderly conſign to the halberts the diſobedient ? without being guilty of the groſſeſt "infolence of office," without filling the minds of the ſufferers with all the indignation and hatred which tyranny ever inſpires, and without ſubverting the beſt part of the foundations of diſcipline. To govern, through the medium of fear alone, is mean and hateful. As far as it may be neceſſary, it is always to be lamented ; and too much pains cannot be uſed to Subſtitute in its room the nobler principle of EMULATION.

14. Officers, when they occaſionally paſs Guards, Parties, Centinels, or others upon duty, are always to obſerve whether or not the duty be performed in an exact and Soldier-like manner ; and they are to pay the ſame attention to the appearance and behaviour of the Non-commiſſion Officers and Private Men, when in the ſtreets, or elſewhere off duty.——They are to ſet right the ignorant, to remind the inattentive, and to take due notice of the diſorderly, either by reporting them (if of any Guard, &c. to their own, or) to the Commanding Officer, or by confining them, as they ſhall judge beſt from the circumſtances of the caſe. At the ſame time, they will

not fail to make ſuitable returns of civility when properly ſaluted or complimented by the Soldiers as they paſs, in order to eſtabliſh thoſe cuſtoms upon their right foundation, of Military Politeneſs, which tends to make the private Men reſpect themſelves and their profeſſion. This part of an Officer's duty has very great effects towards perfecting the Diſcipline of a Regiment.

15. The Officer of the day is to attend every Parade whether of the Regiment, or of Drills, or of Guards or Detachments; ſo that he may aſſiſt in, and know perfectly, all that is done by the Regiment throughout the Day. He is, if not called off by any more important duty, to attend the Drills the whole time they are in the Field, and ſee the orders reſpecting them *fully and literally* carried into Execution, provided no ſenior or ſuperior Officer be preſent, and in ſuch caſe he is nevertheleſs to give all the aſſiſtance in his power, to keep the Men regularly and ſteadily to their Buſineſs. But although he may happen to be ſenior or ſuperior to the Adjutant, he is never to interfere with him in the *mode* of Drilling the Men. —The Duties are diſtinct. To ſee the Duty be done, that it begins and ends according to order, are *his* buſineſs; the mode of exerciſing, and giving the word of Command, belong to the Adjutant. As ſoon as any Guard is prepared and delivered by the Adjutant, or in his abſence by the Officer of the Day, to the Officer who is to command the Guard, the Officer of the Day is then no longer to interfere with it.—— When none of the aforeſaid Duties call for his Attendance, he is to be conſtantly in Quarters, and in

readineſs to attend any accidental duty or wait upon the Commanding Officer at a moment's warning.—— His time of attendance is from Troop beating in the morning, or the turning out of the earlieſt morning party, to the beating of the Tattoo in the evening, at which time he is to wait upon the Commanding Officer, to report any extraordinary or material matter not before made known, and to know if he has any Commands.

15. When only a Serjeant's Guard is mounted, the Officer of the day is frequently to inſpect it and make it turn out with order'd Arms for his Examination. —He is to be in the way at the Relief, in order to receive from the Serjeant his report, and to deliver it to the Commanding Officer.

16. Whenever an Officer is taken ill, he is immediately to ſend information to the Adjutant, in order that the Duties of the Regiment may be regulated accordingly, and his Non-attendance be duly accounted for to the Commanding Officer.

17. No Officer is to change any duty with another, without leave of the Commanding Officer.

18. Every Officer wanting leave of abſence from the Regiment, is firſt to ſignify his requeſt to the Commanding Officer before he makes application to any higher Authority, whenſoever that may be neceſſary. And, having obtained leave, he muſt, if the Pay and current Accounts of his Company be in his hands, depoſit the ſame with ſome other Officer, and alſo

lodge his addreſs with the Adjutant before he depart. And when abſent, he is punctually to anſwer every Regimental Letter ſent him by direction of the Commanding Officer, provided it reaches his hands.

19. Every Officer Commanding a Company is to ſee that the utmoſt punctuality be obſerved in paying the Men their Subſiſtance and Arrears, and in accounting with them for their Stoppages, as well as for all allowances from Government whatſoever.

20. All, under the degree of Field Officers are to carry in their pockets (beſides the Size Roll mentioned in Art. 9) a liſt of their reſpective Companies Quarters; in order that they may at all times know where to viſit, or to ſend to, any particular Man.

21. The Quarters and Lodgings of each Company reſpectively, are to be viſited by one of their Officers every Saturday.——They are to remind the Landlords that truſting Soldiers, after warning duly given, is at their own riſk, and that the Soldiers, in ſuch caſes, will not be compelled to pay them.——They are to enquire if both Parties behave well to each other.——They are to inſpect the Lodging Rooms, to injoin cleanlineſs, and to learn if poſſible whether the Soldiers get wholeſome food for their pay.——Thoſe who take liquor in lieu of food are to be confined and reported.——They are alſo to take particular notice of ſuch Soldiers as make a practice of running in debt, and to diſcourage ſuch a paultry behaviour as much as poſſible.——And it will greatly contribute to good order and regularity in Quarters,

if the Officers will occaſionaily look into them on other days, as well as on Saturdays.—At the hour of dinner is a proper time to learn how the Men are victualled, and in the evening, to diſcover whether or not they are ſober and orderly.

22. The Quarters and Lodgings are to be cleared every pay day, and the Officer who viſits on Saturday, is to deliver to the Commanding Officer on Sunday's Morning Parade, a Report in the following form, *viz.*

Report of the Quarter's of ——— 's Company
Saturday ——— of ——— 1778.

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45 Men boarded.
12 —— On the Act of Parliament.
All in good Order,
or
All in good Order except at the Signs of ——&c.——

N. B. The Numbers reſpectively boarded, or otherwiſe as above, to be firſt Noticed; and in caſe of diſorder at any particular houſe, or houſes, a conciſe account only, by way of memorandum, to be put down in the written Report; thus, —— "Liquor "inſtead of food." —— "Unwholeſome lodging "Room." —— "Want of cleanlineſs." —— "Land-"lord miſbehaves." —— "A. B. a Soldier miſbe-"haves." —— But at the ſame time the Officer is to be prepared to relate Particulars.

23. The Officers ought now and then to peruſe the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, as well as the neweſt Digeſt of the Militia Laws; becauſe they will therein find much Inſtruction in their Duties, which it would be ſuperfluous to repeat in theſe ſtanding Orders and Inſtructions; and they ſhould recollect that they can not be allowed to plead Ignorance of any Duty which is clearly laid down to them, in thoſe Laws and Regulations.

24. Every Officer is to qualify himſelf as ſoon as poſſible for Exerciſing the Regiment, in order that, if neceſſary, he may at any time be able to officiate as Major or Adjutant, in due time; the Officers will be occaſionally ordered to take the Regiment through the Manual Exerciſe and Manæuvres; as we know not how ſoon they may be obliged to take upon them ſuch Taſks in the heat of Action.

25. Upon every occaſion of duty whatſoever, Officers are to call to mind what are *the eſtabliſhed Orders* or *Practice*, reſpecting that Duty, or *how far* particular Rules have been laid down; and they are to conform thereto with the utmoſt exactneſs. By doing otherwiſe, they ſet an example of inattention and irregularity to the private Soldiers, which has the worſt effects; for it not only begets in them a careleſs and diſorderly diſpoſition, (as they are always provided with this excuſe, —— "Sir, we did not know we were to do as "you ſay, becauſe one Officer has one rule, and "another another,") but it really puts it out of their Power to learn or to practice their duty, which are only to be brought about by *conſtant* and *uniform* Practice, whereby *Attention*, in the Soldier's mind,

is made the Subſtitute for *unneceſſary thought*, and he executes mechanically, and conſequently with readineſs, what is required of him.

26. As Donations of Money, of Liquor, or of ſuperfluous Apparel, to Soldiers, except upon very haraſſing ſervices againſt an Enemy, have a direct tendency, and very rarely fail to produce inconveniences, "diſorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order "and military diſcipline;" (ſee 3d Art. of the 20th Sect. of the Art. of War) and eſpecially when ſuch Donations are given partially and upon trifling occaſions, it is ſtrictly enjoined the Officers not to give into ſuch a Practice. This Order is by no means intended to reſtrain the hand of Humanity or Benevolence in the laudable Relief of a Soldier's Diſtreſs; for in the kind of gifts now objected to, Humanity and Benevolence are in no wiſe concerned. Whatever any humane or benevolent Officer may at any time wiſh to ſee done in favour of the Soldiers in general, or of any meritorious party or individual amongſt them, he will do well to ſuggeſt to the Commanding Officer; who, it is to be hoped, will always be happy to forward ſuch Deſigns, for the benefit of the whole or of any ſuch meritorious Parties, as far as may be practicable. But, at the ſame time, it is undoubtedly his duty, to prevent as far as in him lies, every Occaſion of envy or diſcontent between the different Companies of the Regiment.

27. Every Officer ſhould note down, from the Parade Returns, the Names of the Sick Men of his Company. He ſhould not neglect to viſit them, whether in their Quarters or the Hoſpital, in order to

ſee with his own eyes that they be duly taken care off, and to have a perſonal knowledge of their condition. Theſe Offices of humanity, beſides the obvious good effects of them, will frequently gain a Soldier's heart; and that is an acquiſition not to be diſregarded. They may likewiſe ſave many a Soldier's life, by reſtraining them from irregularaties which, if not looked after while in the Sick liſt, they will too frequently fall into. All failures which the viſiting Officers may detect, either on the part of the ſick Men, or others, are to be communicated to the Commanding Officer. A neglect of cleanlineſs as far as the condition of any ſick Man will admit of it, is particularly to be noticed.

28. An Officer is not to grant a Soldier permiſſion to lodge out of his proper Quarters, without knowing that the acommodation he gets elſewhere, be ſufficient to health and cleanlineſs, and within hearing of the Drums.

29. In each Company is to be kept a Book, for the regular Entry of all appointments received from, or delivered into the Store. It is to be in the ſame form with the Quarter Maſter's Book for the like purpoſe, and to be compared with it upon all receipts and deliveries.

SECTION II.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting

The Adjutant.

IT is not intended to lay down here what are the numerous Duties of an Adjutant, and the modes of performing them; as it is to be preſumed that none but a Man of proper experience and ability, will be appointed to that Office.

But, nevertheleſs, there are Regimental Regulations, not falling under any fixt invariable rule of Service, but depending upon the judgment and ſentiments of him who commands, which it is neceſſary ſhould be eſtabliſhed and made known. The Adjutant is therefore to obſerve.

1. That he is to keep a *Regimental Book*, with Columns for the following Entries, *viz.*

Number	Town } where Born		Eyes
Enrolled	County }		Complexion
Perſon	Age		Marks
Principal	Feet } Size		Trade or Calling
Pariſh	Inches }		Former Services
Hundred	Hair		Wanting & the cauſe

And Volunteers are to be entered in the ſame Book, with a continuation of the Number, but ſeperate from the Ballotted Men and Subſtitutes.

2. He is to keep an Alphabetical Liſt of the whole Regiment, with Columns of Reference to each Man's Name in every other Regimental Book, to his Number, and his Company.

3. He is to keep a General Muſter Roll of the whole Regiment, by Companies, as they take Poſt upon the Parade; and to alter it with every change of Men in the Companies reſpectively.

4. He is to keep a black Book, for regiſtering the names of all Men who ſhall, at any time, have paſſed upon them a Sentance by a Court Martial; ſetting forth the Crime and the Puniſhment in ſeperate Columns.

5. He is to regiſter the iſſuing and returning of Furloughs.

6. He is to regiſter all Regimental Returns made to the Commander in Chief, Adjutant General, and General Commanding where the Regiment is ſtationed, or to the Lord Lieutenant, Secretary at War, or Secretary of State; ſo that not only the preſent ſtate of the Regiment may be known, but that its ſtate at any former period may be referred to.

7. He is to keep conſtantly regiſtered all ſuch Rolls, Deſcriptions and Obſervations, as may be wanting to fill up all the Returns uſually made to a Reviewing General, at half an Hour's notice.

8. He is to Regiſter all Orders and Letters upon the Public Service, either to or from the Commanding Officer or himſelf; except ſuch as ought to go immediately through the hands of the Surgeon, the Paymaſter, or the Quarter Maſter.

9. All original Orders and Letters received (after copied and regiſtered) are to be delivered into the cuſtody of the Major; and he is to be provided with Copies of all the Books, Rolls, Regiſters and Returns above-mentioned, except the Orders and Letters *iſſued*.

N. B. The Clerk is to attend at the Office every Morning at Troop-beating, where the Major's Books will be brought him, and as ſoon as copied they are to be returned.

10. He is to ſee that the Serjeants be punctual and correct in all Rolls, Returns, Reports, and Accounts, made out by them for the Regulation of the Regiment, and to call to a ſtrict account without fail, ſuch as are negligent or incorrect therein

11. He is himſelf to be particularly exact and correct in communicating of Orders to the Regiment, the Guard, the Officers, &c. &c. and to ſee, as far as his other Attentions will admit of it, that they be duly carried into execution; or he is to report the Ommiſſions, if any, to the Major.

12. He is on no account to ſuffer within his hearing, any ſwearing or abuſe on the part of the Non-Commiſſion Officers towards the private Men; but he is to teach them how to do their Duty, and to bring forward Recruits, as much by civility and the arts of encouragement, as by ſtrictneſs of command.

13. He (as well as all others concerned) is to obſerve, that, in the Exerciſe of Drill Squads, upon all occaſions, when not Exerciſed within Doors or upon the Parade of the Regiment, the following Rules are to be obſerved.

1. A Drummer is always to attend the Officer, or Non-Commiſſioned Officer, who commands the Drills.

2. As ſoon as the ſeveral Squads have arrived at the Field of Exerciſe, and each has taken its proper Ground, he (when Commanding Officer there) is to order the Drummer to beat *a Ruffle*. Upon that ſignal, all the Squads, are to Ground or to Pile their Arms. After an interval of *exactly* 5 Minutes, he is to order a *Long Roll*; at which Signal the whole are to ſtand to their Arms. They are then to exerciſe for 25 Minutes *exactly*; and the *Ruffle*, or Signal for ceaſing, is to be beat again by his Direction; and ſo on alternately, exerciſeing 25 Minutes and reſting 5, ſo long

as they continue in the Field ; the length of which Duty will from time to time be regulated by the Commanding Officer ; but, when not otherwiſe limitted, it is always to be underſtood to continue for two Hours, from the time of their firſt Grounding or Piling their Arms upon the Field of Exerciſe.

N. B. Although all the Drills are to *ſtand to their Arms* at the Signal, yet it is not meant that all of them ſhall at all times exerciſe with their Arms. But whether their practice be with Arms or without, the times for working, and intervals for reſt, are to be punctually obſerved. When any unforeſeen accident or circumſtance, may render it impracticable to comply with the *Letter* of theſe Orders, the *Spirit* of them is nevertheleſs to be kept up and adhered to ſtrictly.

14. When the Adjutant obſerves in the proceedings of any Officer upon Duty, aught that is wrong or contrary to orders, he is required, if the Officer be inexperienced, to give him ſuch information, as may be neceſſary for ſetting him right ; and, if not wanting experience, he is to give him a hint of the irregularity, in order that he may recollect himſelf. There is meant to be no exception of Perſons in this Article, but he is to take the ſame liberty with the Field Officers as with the Subalterns ; ſince it will frequently happen in a Militia Regiment, that a Field Officer may want experience equally with thoſe of lower Ranks.

15. He is to drill all the Serjeants and Corporals who are off Duty, every Wedneſday Afternoon, before the Squads of the Recruits fall in, in order to keep them Perfect in the Manual and Platoon Exerciſes.

16. He is to read to the Regiment the Articles of War and Standing Orders. every two Months, and not more than three Days before the payment of Arrears.

The Adjutant should perfectly & clearly understand the different tellings-off of the regiment, its manœuvres & discipline, the sounds & tunes of the fife, the signals & beatings of the drum, & the many forms of tables, rolls, reports, returns, details, overleaghs, rosters, &c. & he is to keep an exact entry of all duties of fatigues, general, regimental, & garrison court-martials, &c. that no officer may be sent on command, or put upon duty out of his turn.

There is no part of his business in which greater nicety & more attention are requir'd than that of marching & retreating; for it is not sufficient that a single company marches well & strait, but that it must keep the same order in battalion, advancing together in line, & dressing always by the colours: the same is to be observed in retreating. The advantage is so great in the preserving good order in moving up to an enemy, that little more is wanted to ensure success; and as this is so well known by experience, he should make it one of his particular duties to see that the largest squad of recruits & backward men, before they are dismissed from the drill, & order'd to join the battalion, be perfect & well trained in so essential an operation.

The Adjutant to make up & inspect all guards & detachments before they march off; to see that their arms are in good order & well flinted, accoutrements well put on, that each man has his proper quantity of ammunition, &c. as ordered, & that their appearance in every other respect is conformable to the orders of the regiment. He is always to attend his own field-officer if president of a general court-martial, with his sash, gorget, & boots on; and if no duties prevent him, he should also attend the president of a regimental court martial; orderly hour to be at o'clock, at the orderly room or tent where the Serjt. major, Quarter-master Serjt. with a Serjt & Corpl of each Company, Drum-major, Fife major, Master of the music, & Corporal of the pioneers, are all to attend him for orders. An orderly Serjt. is to attend the commanding officer of the regiment, and an orderly Corporal to attend upon the Adjutant

When the Adjutant is making up the guards, detachments, or forming the piequet, no officer is to give directions, or interrupt him in the execution of it, the field officer of the regt. excepted.

No officer or non commissioned officer is to interfere ~~with~~ or concern themselves with the drills of the regiment, the field officers and adjutant excepted.

When the Col. is absent from his Reg.t the Commanding Officer is to send him, on the first day of every month, a monthly return, with a state of the regiment.

SECTION III.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting

The Chaplain and the Pay-Maſter.

The Chaplain.

1. HE is never to have leave of abſence from the Regiment, without providing a reſpectable Clergyman to do all his Duties, except in a caſe of extreme urgency, and then the Sunday's duty is to be provided for at all events.

2. Whenever the Regiment has not the means of attending Divine Service in a Church, he is to read the Service on a Sunday, and to preach a Sermon.

3. On Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, he is to read Prayers in the Regimental Infirmary, (where and when the Sick from Quarters, are to attend if able) and on the Sunday, he is deſired to add thereto, a ſhort Diſcourſe ſuited to the condition of his Auditory.

4. On Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, he is to viſit in their Quarters ſuch of the Sick as are unable to go out; where he will give them ſuch Admonitions, and adminſter to them ſuch Offices of his function, as his judgment and benevolence ſhall direct.

5. He will give his aſſiſtance to the Commanding Officer in diſcouraging immorality of every kind in the Regiment, and his ſervices in this reſpect, as they are of great importance, and not (as the ignorant imagine) of no effect, will always be moſt thankfully received.

SECTION III.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions relating to

The Chaplain and the Pay-Maſter.

The Chaplain.

1. THE is never to have leave of abſence from the Regiment, without providing a reſpectable Clergyman to do all his Duties, except in a caſe of extreme urgency, and then the Sunday's duty is to be provided for at all events.

2. Whenever the Regiment has not the means of attending Divine Service in a Church, he is to read the Service on a Sunday, and to preach a Sermon.

3. On Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, he is to read Prayers in the Regimental Infirmary, (where and when the Sick from Quarters, are to attend if able) and on the Sunday, he is deſired to add thereto, a ſhort Diſcourſe ſuited to the condition of his Auditory.

4. On Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, he is to viſit in their Quarters ſuch of the Sick as are unable to go out; where he will give them ſuch Admonitions, and adminiſter to them ſuch Offices of his Function, as his Judgment and benevolence ſhall dired.

5. He will give his aſſiſtance to the Commanding Officer in diſcouraging immorality of every kind in the Regiment, and his ſervices in this reſpect, as they are of great importance, and not (as the ignorant imagine) of no effect, will always be moſt thankfully received.

The Pay-Maſter.

1. ONCE a Month he is to ſettle his Account with each Company, and to ſtrike the Balance; and never to keep open a running Account with them for a longer time.

2. Once in two Months he is to Muſter the Regiment by Companies, and as near as conveniently may be to the reſpective Days of making up the Pay Accounts.

3. Once in two Months he is, by Letter, to ſettle the Non-effective Account with the Agent; and to obtain from him his Account of Diſburſements during that time, and of the Balance in his Hands; ſo that regular and clear Accounts may always be preſerved.

With reſpect to the Non-effective Account, ſee Simes's Military Courſe, page 77.

The Pay-Master.

1. ONCE a Month he is to settle his Account with each Company; and to strike the Balance; and never to keep open a running Account with them for a longer time.

2. Once in two Months he is to Muster the Regiment by Companies, and as near as conveniently may be to the respective Days of making up the Pay Accounts.

3. Once in two Months he is, by Letter, to settle the Non-effective Account with the Agent; and to clear from him his Account of Disbursements during that time, and of the Balance in his Hands; to that regular and clear Accounts may always be preserved.

With regard to the Non-effective Accounts, see Sheets Military Courts, page 77.

SECTION IV.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Reſpecting the Surgeon and the Infirmary, &c.

1. THE Surgeon muſt keep a Book in the following form, *viz.*

Regiſter of the Sick and Hurt Soldiers of the Nottinghamſhire Regiment of Marksmen

When Rec'd 1778.	Patients	No. of their Companies	Diſeaſe or Hurt.	Where Lodg'd	When Diſcharg'd
Sep. 1	John Cox	4	Fever	I.	Sep. 8
3	H. Williams	2	Rheumat.	Q.	12
	Sa. Rogers	1	Small Pox	S. L.	Oct. 0

N. B. I. ſignifies Infimary. Q. Quarters. S.L. Sick Lodgings.

2. With every Non-Commiſſioned Officer and private Man ordered by the Commanding Officer into the Infirmary, the Surgeon is to receive by a Serjeant or Corporal of the Company, one Week's Subſiſtence, at the rate of 4½*d.* a Day, and to Meſs and Diet all his Patients as he ſhall judge beſt in their reſpective caſes. And he is once a Day to inſpect the Account of Diſburſements, in order to be a cheque upon the orderly Serjeant who is to keep this account.

3. He is to give punctual attendance at the Infirmary, every Forenoon at Half past nine o'Clock, and every Afternoon at five. In dangerous and critical illneſſes, he will of courſe viſit his Patients as often as their Diſorders may require.

4. After viſiting in the Forenoon, his Patients in the Infirmary, (where and when all, who are able, are to attend) he is to go the Round of Sick Lodgings and Quarters, viſiting, there, all who are unable, or forbid to go out.

5. As ſoon as all his Patients have been duly attended to in the Forenoon, he is to make his daily Return to the Commanding Officer, in the ſame form as that preſcribed for his Regiſter, with only this difference, that, in the ſixth Column, inſtead of inſerting the time of a Patient's diſcharge, from his care, he ſhall put down either that he is fit for *Marching*, or for attending the *Parade*; (if either of thoſe be the caſe) in a ſeventh Column he is to inſert the Names of thoſe who are returned to their Duty; and in an eighth, the number of Days for which any ſuch diſcharged Man ought to be excuſed from carrying Arms.

Return of Sick and Hurt. Sept. 10th, 1778.

When Rec'd	Patients	No. of their Companies	Diſeaſe or Hurt	Where Lodged	Fit for	Returned to Duty	Not to carry Arms for days.
Sept.	John Cox	4	Fever	H.	—	Rd. Crab	3
3	H. Williams	2	Rheu.	Q.	Par.	Hy. Maſon	
—	Sa. Rogers	1	S. Pox	S. L.	—	Ts. Croſs	4
4	G. Thorp	7	Cut Fin	Q.	Mar		

N. B. As this form will be well known to the Commanding Officer, the Columns need not be *titled* as in this explanatory Example.

6. At the ſame time that he gives in his daily Return, he is to make Report of any irregularites or breaches of Infirmary diſcipline, which may have happened amongſt the Men under his care. All Offenders will be aſſuredly puniſhed.

7. He is to ſuffer no Patient to lie out of the Infirmary, or his ſick Lodging.

8. He is daily to inform himſelf how the Meſſing and Dieting at the Infirmary is conducted, and to ſuffer no waſte nor extravagance.

9, Every Tueſday and Saturday, the Account of Infirmary Expences is to be cloſed, and on thoſe Days only is any Patient to be diſcharged; and every Saturday the Surgeon is to lay before the Commanding Officer, his weekly Account of the Infirmary Expences of every Man, in the following form, *viz.*

Nottinghamſhire Markſmen, 1778, Weekly Expence in the Infirmary from 1ſt the to 7th Sept. incluſive.

Patients	No. of their Companies	Diſeaſe or Hurt	No. of Days	Subſiſtence	Expence	Balance
				s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
John Cox	4	Fever	7	2 ,, 7½	2 ,, 6	- ,, 1½
Hugh Williams	2	Rheumatiſm	7	2 ,, 7½	2 ,, 7½	- ,, -
Wm. Brown	5	Ague	4	2 ,, 7½	2 ,, 4	- ,, 3½

N. B. Whenever there may be a Surgeon's Mate in the Regiment, either the Surgeon or him is then to be preſent whenever the Regiment ſhall be aſſembled upon the Parade or under Arms; and as often as a Field-Return ſhall be given in, a Return of the Sick and Hurt (according to Article 5) is to be given in with it.

10. The Surgeon or his Mate is to attend all Corporal Puniſhments, inflicted in the Regiment.

11. The Surgeon is, if poſſible, to have at all times, two or three or more private Sick Lodgings, (ſituated as healthily and as diſtant as conveniently may be from the Quarters of the Regiment) in readineſs for the reception of Men falling Ill of putrid and infectious Diſorders, and where they can be properly Nurſed.

12. In order that no reflections may come to be caſt upon the Surgeon, for miſmanagement of his Patients, nor upon the Commanding Officer, for neglecting that extraordinary care which is due to the Sick, the Surgeon is to keep an exact Journal of his Practice, ready at any time to be produced before a Phyſician, or any other Surgeon if required, either for Medical aſſiſtance, or in juſtification of the treatment which the Patients have had under his Direction. Upon the firſt Receipt of a Patient, his Name is to be entered in this Journal, together with a full Deſcription of his Caſe at the time; and the Preſcriptions and Regimen ordered him are to follow, Day by Day, ſo long as he ſhall remain under the Surgeon's care.

Regulations for the Infirmary.

1. EVERY Man ordered into the Infirmary, is to have his Neceſſaries, Arms and Accoutrements, removed thither with him; and they are either to be kept in his Room, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as the Surgeon ſhall direct. He is alſo to be examined, and to carry with him no Money, Cards, Dice, Spirits, or Tobacco.

2. Patients are only to be admitted on Wedneſdays and Sundays in the Forenoon, except in caſes of Neceſſity.

3. The Surgeon is to be implicitly obeyed by every Patient, with regard to Medicine, Diet, Clothing, and Exerciſe; keeping within Doors, or going out; the Hours of riſing, and going to Bed; and, in ſhort, with regard to every particular on which their health and cure may depend.

4. No Patient is to lie out of the Infirmary on any account whatſoever, without permiſſion from the Commanding Officer, upon a repreſentation from the Surgeon.

5. No Patient is to preſume to go beyond the bounds aſſigned for Air and Exerciſe, without the Surgeon's leave in Writing, mentioning the time granted him.

6. The aſſigned bounds for the Air and Exerciſe of the Patients, is to be put up publickly in the Infirmary, ſigned by the Surgeon; and thoſe who paſs them will be confined to their own Rooms, and otherwiſe dealt with very ſeverely.

N.B. To the Surgeon is granted authority to confine Men to their own Rooms, for going beyond the Infirmary bounds.

7. The Patients, if able, are to keep themſelves and their Rooms perfectly clean; they are on no

account to omit ſhaving and tying their hair, but they are not to powder.

8. Thoſe who are able, are to make their own Beds; to turn them up in the Morning, and ſpread them again in the Evening.

9. The Non-Commiſſioned Officer who has charge of the Men in the Infirmary, is to carry a very regular and ſtrict command; he is to parade and muſter the Patients at Eight and Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and again at Two and Five in the Afternoon of every Day, either within Doors or without as may be moſt proper, and to report every abſentee to the Surgeon; he is to ſee that every one conforms to orders, and is not to wink at irregularities, but to report them faithfully if he values his Station. If there be any grumbling or diſcontent, he is to report it; in order that the Surgeon, or the Commanding Officer, may remove the cauſe; or, if there be no cauſe, that ſo unmanly an offence may be put a ſtop to by other means.

10. After the Surgeon ſhall have finiſhed his Forenoon viſit on *Saturdays*, the Non-Commiſſion Officer is to review the Arms and Accoutrements of the patients, who are expected, as far as their reſpective Diſorders will admit, to keep them in good condition; and in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, at the uſual hour of Roll-calling, he is to inſpect their Neceſſaries, and make a report to the Adjutant of all Deficiencies.

11. In readineſs for the regular viſits at Half paſt Nine and Five o'Clock, every Infirmary Patient is to be in his own Room, and there to receive the Surgeon or his Mate. And all the out-Patients who are able to attend, are to be there in time, and wait in ſuch part of the Infirmary, as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, by a written Notice put up at the Entrance.

As the Surgeon will be punctual in his viſits, ſo his Patients are to be exact in there attendance.

12. No Patient is to enter the Kitchen of the Infirmary without orders; nor in any way to miſbehave to any Matron, Nurſe, or other female Attendant, on pain of very ſevere puniſhment.

13. The Chaplain of the Regiment (whenever there ſhall be a Chaplain) is to read Prayers in the Infirmary every Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon.

14. On Sunday and Thurſday Afternoon, a Corporal of each Company is to take away the dirty Linen of their reſpective Men, and to deliver them in again (after being waſhed) on Wedneſday and Saturday Afternoons, in caſe their Men remain ſo long in the Infirmary.

15. Any one detected in conveying Spirituous Liquors into the Infirmary, will be puniſhed with the utmoſt Severity.

16. The Men of each Room to be anſwerable for the Windows, and if any be broke, they ſhall either diſcover who did it, or pay for the repair amongſt them.

17. The Orderly Serjeant of the Infirmary, is to inſpect all the Rooms every Morning and Afternoon, in order to ſee that no broken Windows or other damage go unrepaired; and if he fail to report to the Surgeon the breaking of any Window, for twenty-four hours after the accident ſhall happen, he ſhall be at half the expence of repairing it.

18. The following plan of Diet being cuſtomary in Regimental Infirmaries, may ſerve as a general guide, although the Surgeon, if he ſees occaſion, may vary it according to the peculiar nature of the complaints he may have under cure.

Days	Meals	Full Diet
Monday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	1 pint of Rice Milk
	Supper	2 oz. of Cheeſe or 1 of Butter
Tueſday and Saturday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	8 oz boil'd Mutton with Turnips
	Supper	1 pint of Broth
Wedneſday	Breakfaſt	1 pint Water Gruel
	Dinner	4 oz Mutton or Beef and 8 of Pud.
	Supper	2 oz. Cheeſe or 1 of Butter
Thurſday and Sunday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	8 oz. of boil'd Beef and Carrots
	Supper	1 pint of Broth
Friday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	4 oz. Mutton or Beef
	Supper	1 pint of Barley Gruel

1 lb. of Bread and 1 pint ſmall Beer daily.

Days	Meals	Half Diet
Monday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water gruel
	Dinner	1 pint of Rice Milk
	Supper	1 pint of Water Gruel
Tueſday and Saturday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	4 oz. Mutton and 1 pint Broth
	Supper	1 pint of Broth
Wedneſday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	6 oz. of Pudding
	Supper	1 pint of Water Gruel
Thurſday and Sunday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	4 oz. Beef and 1 pint of Broth
	Supper	1 pint of Broth
Friday	Breakfaſt	1 pint of Water Gruel
	Dinner	1 pint Milk Porridge or Barley
	Supper	1 pint of Water Gruel (Gruel

½ lb. of Bread and 1 pint ſmall Beer daily.

19. Soldiers who ſhall be inconſiderate enough to contract the Venereal Diſeaſe, will be cured *gratis* in the Infirmary, provided they make known their caſes without delay ; but if they keep them ſecret and quack themſelves to the ruin of their Health, and till made very difficult to cure, they will be put under Stoppages till they have paid the Surgeon five Shillings for their cure. Men whoſe looks betray Diſeaſe, or who, under pretence of other Diſorders, avoid both Duty and the Infirmary, will be ſtrictly examined by the Surgeon ; and if detected in keeping ſecret a Venereal Complaint, will not only undergo the Stoppage abovementioned, but will receive farther Puniſhment alſo.

19. Soldiers, who shall be inconsiderate enough to contract the Venereal Disease, will be cured gratis in the Infirmary, provided they make known their cases without delay; but if they keep them secret and quack themselves to the ruin of their Health, and till made very difficult to cure, they will be put under Stoppages till they have paid the Surgeon five Shillings for their cure. When under the Venereal Disease, or who, under pretence of other disorders, avoid such Duty and the Infirmary, will be strictly examined by the Surgeon; and if detected in keeping secret a Venereal Complaint, will not only undergo the Stoppage above-mentioned, but will receive further Punishment also.

SECTION V.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting the

Quarter-Maſter and the Stores.

1. WHenever this Truſt ſhall be repoſed in an Officer who hath not had Military Experience for making him Maſter of the various Branches of his Duty, it is expected that he do provide himſelf with the moſt approved Publications wherein Regimental Details, and Camp, and Garriſon Duties are laid down, and that, as occaſion may require, he takes Memorandums for his own uſe, in executing any Duty of which he may have timely notice.

2. He is to keep a general Inventory of all Stores in his Charge, and on the 1ſt day of every Month, to deliver a Return of them to the Commanding Officer.

3. Every day on which there is either a Receipt or Delivery of any Stores, he is to make entry of the ſame, and to ſtrike a Balance of the increaſe or decreaſe. If there ſhould be both Receipts and Deliveries on the ſame day, the decreaſe is firſt to be Balanced and then the increaſe afterwards.

4. Beſides his general Inventory, he is to keep a ſeperate Account of Arms and Stores with each ſeperate Company, and ſtrike a Balance upon every Receipt or Delivery; ſeeing that the Company's Book tallies with his own.

5. He is to regiſter all Orders and Letters upon the Public Service which relate to the immediate Buſineſs of his Department, whether to or from the Commanding Officer or Himſelf.

6. All ſuch original Orders and Letters received (after copied and regiſtered by him) are to be delivered into the cuſtody of the Major.

7. He is to keep one general Account of Monies received on the Regiment's Account, and one general Account of all Diſburſements.

8. He is alſo to keep diſtinct Accounts of what Monies he receives and diſburſes on every ſeperate Account.

9. He is to ſee all Regimental Bills paid once a Week at fartheſt.

10. On the 1ſt day of every Month he is to Balance all Accounts whatſoever in his Books, and ſhew the ſtate of them to the Commanding Officer.

11. He is to ſee that great care be taken of all ſpare Arms and Stores in his charge; keeping them at all times ſo divided for the Companies, ſo ſtowed and arranged, and ſo docketted, that he may be able at the ſhorteſt Notice, to load the Baggage Waggons of the whole Regiment or any Detachment of it whatſoever, without cauſing inconvenience or confuſion to any part, for want of what reſpectively may belong to them.

12. The Store Rooms are to be aired as occaſion may require, and at all Times kept very clean. If the Windows ſhall be broke or other damage done he is to make it good, if the Perſon who did the Miſchief be not detected.

13. He is to make a Weekly Return of Ammunition, ſhewing exactly the Recruit and Expenditure; and at the ſame Time a report of the Behaviour of the Pioneers, Camp-Colour Men, Bas-men, Foragers, and Sutlers. In extraordinary caſes he is to report without loſs of Time.

14. He is to be extremely careful in Lodging of Powder and filled Cartridges; ſo that no Miſchief may happen.

15. He is to ſuperintend Cartridge-makers, Taylors, and others at Work for the Regiment, and to ſee that Reports be duly made in all caſes of Non-Attendance.

16. He is to viſit the Quarters of the Regiment every Tueſday, and, if poſſible, to make himſelf ſo acquainted with the characters of the Publicans, and what paſſes in the Quarters, as that by his prudence he may prevent Complaints, rather than have Grievances to redreſs.

17. His Serjeant is to attend at orderly Time.

18. In Camp, he is to dreſs and ſtraigthen the Lines, the day after the Battalion has come to the Ground.

19. He is to ſee that none Suttle or ſell Liquors exeept thoſe Licenſed ſo to do by the Commanding Officer. All Offenders will be dealt with very ſeverely.

20. He is to ſee that all Holes in the Front of the Camp be filled up, and to bring to Puniſhment all who dig any, without Orders.

21. He is to ſee that all Houſes of Office be in due Time filled up, and new ones made.

22. He is to deſtroy all green Fruit found in the Camp.

23. He is to apprehend all Soldiers, Grooms, or others, who ſell or buy Forage without Licenſe from the Commanding Officer; and they will be ſeverely puniſhed.

24. He is to ſee that no more than *one Grand* and *five petty* Sutlers be in the Camp.

25. He is to inſpect all Bas and Sutler's Horſes, and if any be glander'd, to report them to the Major, in order that they may be killed immediately.

26. He is to ſee that Sutlers, Butchers, &c. bury their Garbage and Filth at the Places appointed and at a ſufficient depth.

27. Upon every Receipt of Bread, he is to make a Report to the Commanding Officer, of its Quality and Condition.

Regulations to be observ'd by the Quarter Master respecting Clothing.

1. A Book is to be provided in which entries are to be made of all clothing receiv'd for, and deliver'd to the regt agreeable to a form given him for that purpose.

2. The 5th of July, annually, being the period at which the clothing commences; each man effective in the battalion on that day is entitled to a suit of clothing, and on delivery the Quarter Mr is to take a receipt from the Capt.s or Offr. commanding each company, for the number he deliver'd to them respectively; and in the event of any man dying or deserting for whom such clothing may have been deliver'd, before the expiration of the year; the clothing of such men are to be return'd to the Qr. Mr.

3. Immediately after the general delivery of clothing for each year, a return to be made to the Colonel & another to the Officer commanding the battalion, specifying the number receiv'd for that year; what may have remain'd in store of the preceeding year, & the number then deliver'd.

And every year before such general delivery, the like returns are to be made to the Colonel & Offr. commanding the Battn, of the clothing delivered for broken periods agreeable to the following regulations.

4. Any man who shall be inlisted between the 6th of July & the 5th of January following shall be entitled to a new coat, waistcoat, pair of breeches, hat & half-mounting.

5. Any man who shall be inlisted between the 6th of January & the 5th of April in each year shall be entitled to a second-hand coat, new waistcoat pair of breeches & hat; and any Man who shall be inlisted between the 6th of April & the 4th of July in each year shall be entitled to a second-hand coat & hat; and to prevent any doubts or disputes that may arise with respect to the clothing of recruits, the D. Master will enter in his book the names of each recruit to whom he delivered clothing for broken periods, acquainting the recruit at the time of such delivery, the time it is for; and the time he will commence on the full clothing: The time a recruit

commences clothing to be taken from the date of his attestation, no charge for altering clothing to be made to the Colonel.

6. In order to provide for recruits who are only intitled to second-hand coats, &c. the 2d Mr will pay any soldier of the Battalion who may have either of those articles to dispose of after he is allow'd to wear his new clothing as much as he can get by disposing of them to any other person, or it may be left to a reference of the 2d Mr Serjt on the part of the Colonel, & any Serjt the seller may chuse; but in case the quarter-master or seller should disapprove of the price set on the articles by the references; they are in that case not bound to abide by the decision.

7. Any Officer servant, who by not wearing his regimentals but on particular occasions, can save a suit of clothing may be allow'd one guinea for them, provided they have never been worn, & that he has receiv'd his Capt's consent to that effect, and the 2d Master will charge himself with all such clothing as new, under the head of clothing left in

Store by officers servants half mounting included.

8. Any man who deserts & takes his clothing with him, & who should happen to return before the expiration of the year, can have no claim for clothing until the next general delivery; but any man who shall desert & his clothing has been taken into the D. Master's stores, and that such deserter returns before the expiration of the year, in that case his clothing shall be given him again, or others in their stead.

Though a man returns from desertion before the expiration of the year he receives clothing for, & has made away with it, & consequently can have no claim for fresh clothing, yet as his service must be lost to the regiment until the period the regiment is next to receive its clothing the Commanding Officer may if he finds it necessary furnish him with such clothing

from

from the store as will enable him to do his duty.

The guinea allow'd for a year's clothing is to be understood to be exclusive of half a small mounting.

(Mem. The above is copied from the Standing Order of the 24th Regt. signed by Lt Col England)

SECTION VI.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting

The Serjeant Major.

1. HE is to carry in his Pocket an Alphabetical liſt of the Rank and File of the whole Regiment;—a Regimental Muſter-Roll, by Companies;—a Roll of Serjeants;—a Roll of Corporals;—a Roll of Pioneers;—and a Roll of Taylors.

N. B. In his Alphabetical Roll, there is to be a Column for the Men's *Number* on the Books, and their *Companies*.

2. He is daily to inſpect the Guard Room and Place of cloſe Confinement, and ſee that the Non-Commiſſion Officers duly obey the Orders reſpecting them.

3. He is to keep an exact Roſter of Duties with the Non-Commiſſion Officers; he is to be very correct in communicating Orders to them, eſpecially the written ones of the Day; and he is to ſee that they give punctual Attendance. 'Tis not his Buſineſs to remonſtrate with them for their failures herein, but to report them to the Adjutant.

4. He is to remark how the Non-Commiſſion Officers perform their Duty upon all Occaſions. Material Omiſſions or Breaches of Diſcipline he is always to report the firſt Time they come to his Knowledge. When failures of leſs conſequence happen, he is to

command an exact compliance with the Rules of the Regiment; and if he have a ſecond Time occaſion to remark the like Miſbehaviour, he is to report it to the Adjutant.

5. He is to carry in his Pocket a Memorandum of all Returns, Reports, Rolls, &c. &c. which it is his Buſineſs to collect, or with which he has any thing to do in the courſe of his Duty, ſo that by daily inſpecting ſuch Memorandum he may know when they are to be prepared and delivered.

6. He is to attend at all Courts Martial held in the Regiment, with the Articles of War, the Regiſter of former Proceedings, and the Black Liſt.

7. As ſoon as any Non-Commiſſioned Officer or private Man is ordered into Confinement, he is to inform himſelf of his crime and who are the Witneſſes, and enter the Particulars in his Pocket Book in the following form.

Day	Confined	Crime	Witneſſes
Sept. 10.	A. B.	Drunk on Parade	Serj. Johnſon Corp. Bell
14.	T. W.	Diſobedience of Orders.	

Having thus taken down the Names of all neceſſary Witneſſes, he is to ſummon them in due Time, in caſe of a Court-Martial being ordered.

8. He is to be very attentive and alert in the Field, to be very watchful of the Behaviour of the Soldiers, and to learn if poſſible, the Perſon, Name, and Character of every Man in the Regiment.

9. As ſoon as the Regiment is aſſembled on the Morning Parade, he is to fix on an orderly Corporal, for reporting to the Surgeon thoſe Men who are Sick in Quarters, and to ſee that he forthwith proceeds to the Infirmary.

10. As there is nothing to ſpare out of a Soldier's Pay, after providing himſelf properly with Food and Neceſſaries, the Serjeant Major is to receive no Fee upon any Furlough, or on any other Account, from any Rank and File Soldier.

11. The Serj^t major must keep a roster & role of duties of the Non commission officers & private men.

SECTION VII.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting the

Drill Serjeant and his Aſſiſtants.

1. THE Drill Serjeant, together with his Aſſiſtants are, as well as the Officers, to take care that the Orders reſpecting the times for working and the intervals for reſt, in the Exerciſing of all Drills, are to be exactly and punctually complied with at all times.

2. Their firſt Attention muſt be to the perſonal Appearance of their Squads. Perſons, Clothes, Arms and Accoutrements, muſt be carefully examined daily. All muſt be clean and in good Order, from the firſt day of putting on Soldier's Apparel.

3. The next thing, is to inculcate, as the grand ſecrets of Soldierſhip, ATTENTION and STEADINESS.

4. Ranks and Files muſt always dreſs and cover with great exactneſs.

5. Before Men are taught the uſe of *Arms*, they muſt be made to know what to do with *themſelves*.

6. Standing firm, upright and at eaſe;—Dreſſing and covering both in Marching and Halting;—Changing of Time in the March from quick to ſlow, and from ſlow to quick;——facing and turning, oblique Marching and Wheeling, are the Baſis of a Soldier's Buſineſs in the Field; and ought to be eſteemed movements of the *firſt Order*.

7. The ready uſe of his Arms, and the celerity of his Motions in loading and Firing are of ſecondary Conſideration ; or Movements of the *ſecond Order*.

8. As ſoon as Recruits can ſtand firm and at eaſe, carry themſelves upright, and march ſteadily, they may be taught to carry a Firelock and to handle it, in the motions of *Reſt*, *Order*, *Ground*, *Take up*, *Reſt*, *Shoulder*, *Secure* and *Advance* ; but moſt Attention muſt be paid to the Movements of the *firſt Order*.

9. They are to be compleat Maſters of the above-mentioned Motions, before they begin with the Platoon Exerciſe.

10. Every Man is to remain at the Drill until all parts of his Exerciſe be performed with *truth*, *ſpirit*, *grace* and *celerity*, or quickneſs.

N. B. How to walk like a Soldier, and to ſalute Officers without his Arms, are to be taught at the Drill as part, and a neceſſary part, of his Exerciſe.

11. The Drill Serjeant and his Aſſiſtants are to learn to diſtinguiſh between gracefulneſs and flouriſhes. The latter produce falſe and ſuperfluous Motions, which do not contribute either towards Elegance or the intended change of Poſition ; but convey an idea of vain Oſtentation, or elſe of an unneceſſary labour in the Performance : while the ſimplicity and eaſe of the former cannot fail to pleaſe every good Judge.

12. A Recruit is to be eſteemed Maſter of his Firelock, when he can go through the Motions of priming and loading fifteen times in three Minutes and three quarters ; and not till then.

13. No Perquiſites are to be taken of the Recruits for teaching them their Exerciſe.

14. Great command of Temper is requiſite in a Drill Serjeant or Corporal, and he muſt learn to govern his paſſions if he means to get through his Duty with ſatisfaction, or to be uſeful to the Regiment. In his Explanations, he muſt ſpeak ſlowly and clearly; he muſt inſtruct with good Humour and great Patience; and he muſt uſe all the Arts of Encouragement for making his Recruits ambitious to excel, and take Pleaſure in their own Performances; but, at the ſame time, he is to let them ſee that every word he ſays is to be attended to, and that his Commands have the ſame force as thoſe of the Colonel.

15. All Reprimands to the Soldiers are to be given as becomes Perſons in Authority, who are careful to preſerve the reſpect that is due to their Stations. Next to the ſtrictly refraining from Oaths and abuſe, the Non-Commiſſioned Officers are to be above every thing in the nature of Snarling. It is a mean mode of venting ill Humour, and inconſiſtent with Authority and Command.

SECTION VIII.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting the

Non-Commiſſioned Officers.

1. EVERY Non-Commiſſion Officer is to keep a Copy of the Standing Orders and Inſtructions of the Regiment: he is to carry it in his Pocket, and peruſe it frequently, as no omiſſions or deviations will be allowed.

2. As a Non-Commiſſioned Officer without weight and authority, is a cypher and of no uſe to the Regiment, every Serjeant and Corporal is to keep the Soldiers at a due diſtance, by not mixing familiarly with them when off duty, and by always calling to account thoſe who fail to pay them due attention and reſpect. In this, they will ſucceed beſt by uſing towards the Soldiers (either off duty or on) a civil and reſpectful language. But the moment that a private forgets the other is his Officer, and either treats him with rudeneſs or is inattentive to his Commands, the Non-Commiſſioned Officer is to be as ſharp and ſtern as poſſible, but to uſe few words, and neither Oaths nor abuſe. If the Offender does not inſtantly recollect himſelf he is to confine him, and make his report, if there were no ſuperior Officer preſent when the offence was committed. If ſuch miſbehaviour happens upon the Parade, in the Field, or upon Duty under a ſuperior Officer, then the Offender is firſt to be taken out of the Ranks and placed in the Rear, until the Pleaſure of the Commanding Officer ſhall be known.

3. A Non Commiſſioned Officer when he gives his Orders, is to ſuffer no Diſputation on the part of the Soldiers; but to command ſilence, to be peremptory and reſolute.

4. Upon all occaſions, Oaths and abuſe of the private Soldiers are ſtrictly forbidden, as criminal and ſcandalous, and tending to the deſtruction of proper Diſcipline.

5. Non-Commiſſioned Officers contracting mean and diſhoneſt Debts, are unworthy and improper to fill a Station of Authority and Truſt; ſuch as offend herein will be reduced.

6. Under their Officers, they are to be the Guardians and Monitors of their Men, they are to ſee Juſtice done them in their Quarters, to watch their conduct and appearance, to encourage the deſerving, and call to account thoſe who miſbehave, whether off duty or on. If they practice this part of their duty conſtantly and with judgment, their Authority will be eſtabliſhed effectually.

7. In their whole conduct, and in their care of their Perſons, Clothes, Arms, and Accoutrements, they are to be Patterns to the private Men; in order that the Diſcipline of the Regiment may be perfected, and that every Soldier may ſee and know, what is requiſite for obtaining the Honour of a Saſh, when vacancies may happen.

8. A Non-Commiſſioned Officer who ſhews by his conduct that he hath the good of the Regiment at Heart, is a very valuable Man, and ſhall not want encouragement.

9. As the Regiment muſt ſuffer if the minds of the Non-Commiſſioned Officers are any way diverted from its Service, no Serjeant or Corporal is, on any account, to act as an Agent or Aſſiſtant of any other Regiment or Corps for inliſting of Men, or for any other purpoſe; nor is he to be concerned in any Labour, Trade, Buſineſs or Employment, other than his own proper Duty, without leave in Writing from ſome Officer in the Regiment, properly Authorized to grant it.

10. Every Non-Commiſſioned Officer is at all times to carry about him a Parade-Size Roll of his Company, and a liſt of Quarters and Lodgings.

11. The Quarters and Lodgings muſt be viſited throughout, *every regular pay day*, by either a Serjeant or a very truſt-worthy Corporal. They are, upon thoſe Occaſions, to follow the ſame Inſtructions as were given (in Art. 21) to the Officers.

12. Pay Serjeants are to be punctual and upright in that Duty. They are not to advance any Money to the Men, otherwiſe than as the Commanding Officer directs, without poſitive orders from the Officer commanding the Company. They are always to have a fixed Time and Place for paying their Men, and nothing but ſome other indiſpenſable Duty is to prevent their punctual Attendance. If it be poſſible alſo, they are, if upon Duty, to be relieved by other Serjeants, in order that their Punctuality may be depended by the Men.

13. Thoſe who cauſe vexatious delays in their Payments will give great Offence; and if any ſhould be found capable of unwarrantable Practices, in order to

make a Drinking Shot in a Public-houſe, againſt the Inclination or at the expence of the Men of their Company, will be reduced as unworthy of their Stations.

14. A Serjeant who ſhall accept of Drink at the coſt of a private Soldier ſhall be reduced. If it ſhall be for any favour, or for connivance at Miſbehaviour, the Puniſhment ſhall ſtill be heavier.

15. A Non-Commiſſioned Officer who ſhall extort, or receive, from any Recruit, either Money or Liquor, for teaching him his Duty, ſhall be reduced.

16. Any Non-Commiſſioned Officer who ſuffers the Soldiers, either on Duty or off, to diſobey Orders, or to neglect the Regulations eſtabliſhed for their Government in any particular is guilty of undermining the Diſcipline of the Regiment, and of ſinking himſelf to the level of a diſorderly Soldier. If he have either the Honour of the Corps, or his own eaſe and ſatisfaction at Heart, he will look well to the Behaviour of the Men at all Times.

17. As ſoon as the Signal is given for forming the Parade, the Non-Commiſſioned Officers are to be alert in their Duty, and as ſilent as poſſible. The Grenadier (or the right hand) Company, is to dreſs with particular exactneſs. The others are to dreſs with that Company which is upon the *right of the whole*, without regard to the Company immediately next them reſpectively. As ſoon as each Company has been dreſſed *once* by its own Officers or Non-Commiſſioned Officers (and without the uſe of Firelocks or Fuzil,) it is not to move again, but to remain ſteady, until it ſhall receive Directions from the Adjutant, who will dreſs from Right to Left, Company by Company.

18. As ſoon as the Non-Commiſſion Officers have gone through the firſt dreſſing of their Companies, they are to ſee what Men are upon the Parade, and make out their Report with diſpatch, care and exactneſs; ſo that by the time the Adjutant gets to the Left in dreſſing the Regiment, he may be able to collect the Reports as he returns to the Right, without loſs of time. The Report being got ready, they are then to caſt an Eye along the Ranks, and ſee that all is right in reſpect to the Poſition, and the neatneſs of Helmets, Arms, Clothes, and Accoutrements.

19. Whenever a Serjeant or Corporal is a Commanding Officer, and no ſuperior is in ſight, he is to pay a particular Attention to the clean and Soldier-like Appearance of his Men. He is to be much more cautious and ſtrict than common; making up for his want of Rank, by his Officer-like Deportment, and reſolute Spirit. He is not to ſuffer his Guard, Detachment, Party, or Squad, to perform *any part* of their Duty——*No*, *not a ſingle motion*——but with perfect Regularity and Order. In ſuch caſes, he is always to cure inattention by a repitition of Movements, or ſome additional Fatigue; and he is not to endure the idea of ſtanding in awe of thoſe who ought to to ſtand in awe of him.——If a Soldier ſhall dare to diſobey him, or ſhall fail to pay the ſame Attention to his Orders, as to thoſe of the Colonel were he preſent, he is to confine or report him as he ſhall judge moſt proper, and he may depend upon having ſuch Offender puniſhed in the moſt exemplary Manner. Nothing ſo much ſhews the merit and diſcipline of a Regiment, nor does ſo much Honour to the private

Soldier in particular, as when a Corporal's Command is conducted with the ſame Regularity, Attention, and Steadineſs, as if a Field Officer were at its head.

20. As the movements of all Military Bodies, great or ſmall, are wholly regulated by the Orders of him who commands, and will be either exact or confuſed as he is attentive or the contrary, every Non-Commiſſioned Officer having Men under his ſeperate Command, is always to obſerve theſe three Rules, viz. The firſt is, *To keep up Order, Attention, and Steadineſs*: the ſecond is, *To ſee that his Men be prepared, and in a right Poſition, for any Movement, before he gives the word of Command*: and the laſt is, *Never to be in a hurry*.——He is rather to halt his Men in any Poſition, until he have recollected himſelf, than to add to their confuſion, or to cauſe a confuſion, by giving Orders in a hurry. Be the confuſion ever ſo great, at the word *Halt*, all motion is inſtantly to ceaſe. An immoveable Steadineſs on that occaſion will make ſome amends for a prior want of Attention. A moment's pauſe will enable him to reſtore order.

21. All Non-Commiſſioned Officers commanding or belonging to any Eſcort of Deſerters or Felons, ſhall have their *own* Firelocks *loaded*, and the Arms and Ammunition of the Party in order and readineſs. And every Deſerter or Felon ſo conducted, ſhall have both Hands in Irons. If delivered to the Regiment without Hand cuffs, they are to be bought and charged.

22. The Orderly Corporal who reports in the Forenoon, thoſe who have fallen Sick to the Surgeon, is to be punctual in his Attendance immediately after Roll calling.

23. The Non-Commiſſioned Officers are carefully to inſtruct Recruits how to take proper care of themſelves, their Clothes, Arms, and Accoutrements; and to have an attentive Eye upon them until ſufficiently experienced in all theſe points.

24. No Serjeant is to go on Command from the Regiment, nor on Furlough, without leaving with another Serjeant of the Company or with an Officer of the ſame, all Accounts, Rolls, and Returns, upon which the Buſineſs of the Regiment or of his Company may in any degree depend.

25. Serjeants upon all Commands, and whenever the Regiment is under Arms are to be *fully accoutred*, but to leave their Swords at home.

26. When off Duty, and at Parades without Arms, they are to wear their Swords, but to be without Gaiters, Saſh, and Bayonet. This is being *half accoutred*.

SECTION IX.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Reſpecting the Drum Major and Drummers, Fife Major and Fifers.

1. THE Drum Major and Fife Major are to attend at Orderly Time, in order to know the Orders of the Day.

2. The Drum Major is to be provided with Cats and Cords, and to take care that the Cats have no more than nine Tails.

3. He is to ſee that all the Drummers are properly Dreſſed at all Times, and conform exactly to the Rules and Diſcipline of the Regiment. If they miſbehave in any reſpect, he is to report them, or, if guilty of any great Offence, he is to confine them firſt, and then make his Report.

4. He is to be anſwerable for perfecting all the Drummers in their Beatings, and other Duties according to Military Cuſtoms.

5. He is to attend duly at the Poſt Office for the Letters of the Regiment, but to be very careful of them, or elſe that truſt will be repoſed in another.

6. All the Drummers are to pay the ſame Obedience to the Orders of the Drum Major, as to thoſe of the Colonel.

7. All the Drummers are to learn to play on the Fife, ſo that they may act in both Capacities.

8. The Fife Major is to give his Inſtructions at ſuch Hours as may from Time to Time be appointed, and he is to make a Weekly Report of the Progreſs and Behaviour of his Pupils every Saturday.

9. As a very conſiderable and a very material part of the Order and Regularity of the Regiment depends upon the reſpective Warnings and Summonſes of the Drums and Fifes, they are required to be punctual to a Minute on all Occaſions, and to go the Rounds appointed them with great exactneſs. All wilful Omiſſions will be conſidered as very criminal.

10. The Drum Major and all the Drummers off Duty, together with the Fife Major (when not one of the Band of Muſic) and all the Fifers off Duty, are to go the Rounds of the Troop, Retreat, and Tattoo Beatings.

11. Each Drummer is to make good all the Drum Heads he deſtroys. The other parts of the Drum ſhall be kept in repair for him, except when damaged by his own careleſſneſs.

12. Each Drummer ſhall be provided with a Fife once in three years. What are loſt or deſtroyed beyond that Allowance ſhall be made good by himſelf.

13. On Field Days the Drums, after the Manual Exerciſe has been performed, are always to act with the Regiment as if it were in the Field before an Enemy.

14. Upon the Parade, the Drummers are to range themſelves in the Front of the Regiment in one rank, and facing the Regiment. The Drum Major on the

Right of the Rank, and oppoſite the left hand Man of the right Wing. Next to him is to be the Light Infantry Fife, and on his left the Drum, next to the Light Infantry Drum are to be the Fifes of the fourth Grand Diviſion, then the Drums of the ſame; next to thoſe are to be the Fifes of the ſecond Grand Diviſion, then the Drums of the ſame; next to thoſe are to be the Drums of the third Grand Diviſion, and then the Fifes of the ſame; and next to thoſe again the Drums of the firſt Grand Diviſion, and then the Fifes of the ſame. On the left of them is to be the Grenadier Drum, and on the left of the whole the Grenadier Fife.

15. Upon a March, they move into the Center as ſoon as the Regiment is put in Motion

16. The Drummers have ſeven diſtinct Poſt, in the Field, viz.

Firſt, In the *Front*, upon the Parade, as by Art. 14, and during the Performance of the Manual Exerciſe.

Second, In the *Rear*, of their own Grand Diviſions and covering the centre Files, during the Manœuvres, and in Action, and after having paſſed the Reviewing General.

Third, In the *Center*, * upon a March.

Fourth, On the *Flanks*, Dreſſing with the Front Rank; for being Reviewed ſtanding, and before the Colours are brought.

Fifth, On the *Right of Grand Diviſions* and dreſſing with the Front Ranks in paſſing the General.

* Here they are drawn up with the Fife Major in Front, then the Fifers, then the Drum Major, and after him the Drummers.

Sixth, In the *Interval of Grand Diviſions*, and covering the center Files in paſſing the General by Subdiviſions.

Seventh, At the *Head of the Grenadiers*, in bringing the Colours.

The Orderly Drum and Fife are to be with the Major in the Front, till the Reſerve is formed, and then they cover the Colours in the rear Rank.

17. They are never to run from one Poſt to another in a diſorderly manner, but to proceed as follows;

Firſt, When they are to take their fourth poſt, upon the Flanks of the Battalion, they face outwards, and march till they get oppoſite their Poſt; then turn to the Rear, march into their Poſts, turn to the Right about, Halt and Dreſs.

Second, When they go from thence to the head of the Grenadiers, they face to the Right, and march between the Officers and Front Rank; and they return in like manner. N. B. The whole go upon this Occaſion, as well as to the Parade of an Officer's Guard.

Third, When they go from their fourth to their fifth Poſt, or from the Flanks of the Battalion to the Right of their Grand Diviſions, ready for marching in Review, thoſe of the Grenadiers and of the firſt Grand Diviſion ſtand faſt; the reſt go to the Right about, march to the Rear, turn inwards, and march on until they dreſs with the Right-hand Files of their reſpective Grand Diviſions. There they Halt, face to the Front, and cover the Right hand File. When the Grand Diviſions wheel, they face to the Right and dreſs with the Front Rank in the March.

Fourth, When the Grand Diviſion makes its firſt wheel, *after* paſſing the General and cloſing the Ranks, the Drums do not wheel with the Flank, but by themſelves, and cover the center Files two paces in the Rear.

Fifth, When the Left hand Subdiviſion moves obliquely to the Right in order to cover the Right hand Subdiviſion, the Drums are to keep up to the Right hand Subdiviſion, and cover the center Files at two paces diſtant.

Sixth, When the word is given to '*Form Battalion*,' the Drums turn, and march to the Rear, then turn to their proper flanks, and thoſe of the firſt Grand Diviſion move upon the Ground till thoſe of the third appear on their Right, then both move forward to the Flank, and wheel into their Poſt. In like manner the Drums of the ſecond Grand Diviſion wait for thoſe of the fourth, and both wheel together into their Poſt.

Seventh, When preparing for the Manual Exerciſe, the Drums march to the Front as the Officers march to the Rear; when ten paces paſt the line of the Major, they turn inwards and march to their firſt Poſt.

Eighth, After the Manual and Platoon Exerciſe is over, at the firſt *Flam*, they face outwards, at the beating of the *Troop*, they march, and when oppoſite their Poſts they turn, &c. as before.

Ninth, When the Officers take Poſt in Battalion, the Drums go to the *Right about* with the Officers, then march into the Rear, and wheel inwards; thoſe of the firſt and ſecond Grand Diviſion, and thoſe of the Flank Companies move upon the Ground when

oppoſite the centers, till thoſe of the third and fourth Grand Diviſions have reached their centers alſo; then all wheel again and cover the center Files at two paces diſtance.

Tenth, In order to return from this Poſt in the Rear to their Poſt on the Flanks, they go to the *Right about*, wheel outwards, &c.

Eleventh, When ordered from the *Front* into the Center, they form at their firſt Poſt and then march ſtreight down: but when from the *Flanks* they go to the *Right about*, move to the Rear, wheel inwards and march to the center, where they form before they move into the interval.

18. The Fifers and Drummers are to be very attentive to the Orderly Drum and Fife, and to the Words and Signals of the Exerciſing Officers.

19. When the Colours are brought, they obſerve, as the Men preſent their Arms, to beat a Point of War, but to ceaſe when the Grenadiers halt; when the whole face; they renew the Point of War as ſoon as the Arms come down, and ceaſe again as ſoon as the Colours have reached the Center. And as they reſpectively reach their own Poſts on the Flanks, there they remain and Front immediately.

SECTION X.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Reſpecting The Band of Muſic.

1. THE Maſter of the Band is to attend at Orderly Time, in order to learn the Orders of the Day.

2. He is to practiſe the Band one Hour at leaſt in every Day (Sunday excepted) when not upon Duty: young Muſicians more frequently.

3. He is to be anſwerable for ſeeing that the Band at all times Dreſs Regimentally, and make that creditable Appearance which Muſicians ought to do.

4. The Muſicians are each expected to be very ſober and regular in their Conduct, and to be ſtrict and punctual in Attendance upon all Duties.

5. All Inſtruments loſt or damaged by careleſſneſs, are to be made good by themſelves; and the Clarinets and Baſſoons are to provide themſelves with Reeds, for which they will be allowed five Shillings each *per Annum*.

6. The Muſicians have Five diſtinct Poſts in the Field, viz.

Firſt, In the *Front*, ten Paces beyond the Major. Here they are to Poſt themſelves at all Parades; and during the Performance of the Manual Exerciſe. The Maſter of the Band oppoſite the Right-hand Man of the left Wing, and the reſt upon his Right.

Second, *At the Head of the Regiment*, two Paces before the Center. Here they are Poſted while the Regiment is reviewed Standing.

Third, *At the Head of the Firſt Grand Diviſion.* Here they March as the Regiment paſſes the Reviewing General.

Fourth, *In the Centre*, upon a March; except the Colonel be at the Head of the Battalion and chooſes to order them thither.

Fifth, *In the Rear of the Reſerve.* Here they are Poſted during the Manœuvres and in Action, at two Paces diſtant.

7. When they change their Poſt it is always to be done with Regularity.

Firſt, From their firſt Poſt, in the Front to the ſecond at the Head of the Regiment they March in a Rank; and when at their Ground, come to the Right about.

If they are to go into the Interval at the Center, the Maſter of the Band forms them thus in two Ranks, firſt a Clarinet with a Baſſoon on each Hand; ſecond a Clarinet with a Horn on each hand; and places himſelf in the Front of the Center. In this order they March, and keep the ſame order when at their Poſt in the Center interval; where they are to be in Front of the Drums.

If they are to go into the Rear of the Reſerve, they face to the Right, march till the Maſter of the Band be clear of the Flank of the Battalion; then they turn to the Left, March to the Rear, wheel to the Left, and, reaching the Reſerve wheel again to the Left into their Poſt.

Second, From their ſecond Poſt, to the third, they move by facing to the Right and Marching forward: When arrived at the Head of the firſt Grand Diviſion, they form in two Ranks as before directed and take Poſt, with the Maſter of the Band four Paces in the Rear of the Colonel, and their Rear-rank four Paces before the Grand Diviſion Officers.

In returning to the Center with the Colonel, they form a ſingle Rank, face to the Left and March.

Third, In going from the Head of the Regiment to the Front, they march ſtreight forwards, and when ten Paces paſt the Major, they turn to the Right-about and Halt.

N. B. When Marching in a Rank, they are to open to Right and Left by an Oblique Step, as often as an Officer on his Poſt may ſtand in their way; and when paſt him, to incline Inwards and cloſe their Files again.

SECTION XI.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting the

Private Militia Soldiers.

A Balloted Militia Soldier in a free Nation is one who, by a wiſe and equitable Law, is under an Obligation to act as a Military Repreſentative of his Pariſh, and to bear Arms for defence of his Country. By ſerving faithfully in that capacity for three Years, he may then remain peaceably at Home the reſt of his Life, under the Protection of thoſe whoſe lot it ſhall then be to appear in the ſame honourable Character.

A Militia Subſtitute is him who, by his own voluntary Act, takes it upon himſelf to bear Arms as the Military Repreſentative of ſome one Pariſh, and, by always remembering the honourable nature of the character he aſſumes, he ought to pride himſelf in ſupporting it like a Man and a Soldier.

The great end of arming a Militia, is to defend the Nation againſt foreign attacks, without expoſing it at at the ſame Time to that danger to Liberty, which is juſtly to be apprehended from all other Military Eſtabliſhments. A Militia Man is therefore, the moſt honourable of all Soldiers.

It was with a Deſign to impreſs continually theſe ideas upon our Minds, that the Device and Motto, which are worn upon the Button, and borne in the

Colours of the Regiment, were choſen.——The *Book* is an emblem of *Law*; and the *Cap*, of *Liberty*: ſo that the Device repreſents *Liberty ſupported by Law, and defended by the Arms of the Militia.*—— The Motto in Engliſh would run thus;——"*For our Laws and* "*Liberties.*"——Such a Standard no Engliſhman can quit but with his Life. Of a ſimilar nature is the deſign which adorns the Claſps of the Officers Sword Belts.

It is meant to intimate, that ſo long as the Militia ſhall have Virtue and Courage to defend the religious and civil Rights of their Country, they will be bleſſed with the Protection of Divine Providence, and enjoy the glorious reward of FREEDOM.

This, then, being the great Cauſe in which we are engaged, every Man amongſt us who wants not the generous Spirit of an Engliſhman, will delight in his Duty, and chearfully contribute to ſupport an exact Diſcipline; becauſe it is impoſſible to do Service to our Country, or credit to Ourſelves, without it.

In order, therefore, to render this taſk as eaſy as poſſible to the willing, and to prevent the undeſerving (if ſuch ſhould get amongſt us) from injuring and mortifying their fellow Soldiers, by bringing the Regiment into diſgrace for want of Cleanlineſs, or Skill, Knowledge, Steadineſs, or Integrity; theſe Explanations are given, and Standing Orders and Inſtructions are eſtabliſhed, from which none can be allowed to depart or to deviate.

But before the ſeperate Articles are treated of, it may not be improper to deſcribe in a few words what a Soldier ought to be.

A Soldier ſhould be vigorous and brave, and particularly proud of his Perſonal cleanlineſs and Military Appearance; he ſhould be temperate, regular, frugal and provident; he ſhould be ſkilful and ready in all parts of his Exerciſe and Manœuvres, ſtrict in the performance of every Duty and every Movement, whether obſerved by his Officer or not; and ſhew the ſame chearful obedience to his Corporal as his Colonel. When poſted as a Centinel, he ſhould be vigilent, careful and determined: His life ſhould be leſs valued than the defence of his Colours, or the preſervation of his honour; — and as the grand ſecret and ornament of Soldierſhip in the Field, he ſhould diſtinguiſh himſelf by conſtant attention, and an immoveable ſteadineſs.—To ſuch a Soldier, every worthy Officer will be a Friend and a Father.

The firſt determination of a Militia Man ſhould be, to put on a Soldier's *Character* with his *Apparel*; and, ſince all his Duties may be done with eaſe and pleaſure, he ſhould ſcorn the thought of ever ſubjecting himſelf to compulſion or diſgrace.—What a difference! To miſbehave and to be treated like a baſe Slave, tormented by the ſtings of remorſe, ſhame, and fear: Or, to act as becomes the Defender of his Country's Liberty, and to enjoy the grand privilege of Freedom, that of *living without fear of any Man.*

What a good Soldier ſhould be, has been juſt now laid down; but let it be remembered, that for making a good *Soldier*, the beſt foundation is being a good *Man.* A good Man may always be relied upon; but upon a bad Man there can be no dependence. When a Soldier ſhall be a mere Machine like his Firelock, then a bad Man may make a good Soldier, but not till then.

Every private Militia Soldier is to obſerve as follows; *viz.*

1. All profligacy of Manners, profaneneſs of Speech, and criminality of Conduct, are to be avoided, as ſcandalous to a Soldier. It is for the mean and the baſe, for fools and cowards, to be rogues, profligates and blaſphemers. The true Soldier is brave, generous, and noble-minded; and, conſequently, incapable of any thing which is ſcandalous.

In the Regiment of Scotch Greys, a Soldier was diſcovered to have taken at his Quarters, a piece of a broken Jack Chain, in order to ſupply the Chain of his Spur, which he had loſt. The whole Corps, to a Man, petitioned the Commanding Officer to diſcharge him with diſgrace, as they could not bear the reproach of having a Thief in the Regiment.—It is unneceſſary to add, that the Scotch Greys is one of the beſt Regiments in the World.

2. A good Soldier will be temperate in the uſe of Liquor, becauſe Drunkenneſs is not only a beaſtly and ſcandalous vice, but it ruins his health, and unfits him for executing the work he has undertaken. He who takes daily wages for his daily work, and then, through Drunkenneſs, fails to perform that work, is a diſhoneſt Man.

3. The ſame reaſon holds good againſt a Soldier's diſabling himſelf from doing his Duty, by contracting any Diſeaſe which it is in his power to avoid.

4. The whole Perſon of a Soldier is always to be kept remarkably clean. His Feet are to be particularly attended to; as cleanlineſs in that part preſerves health,

prevents ſoreneſs after Marching, and ſaves the Stockings; beſides that, it is particularly comfortable to the Man himſelf, and will be agreeable to his Comrades. To uſe cold Water is not always ſafe, but a little warmed it can never do hurt. An examination will now and then be made, how far this Order has been attended to.

5. The Hair is to be worn ſhort upon the Crown and at the Temples, and turned back; behind, it is to be tied tight with a black Ribbon, juſt as low as it grows in the Poll, braided in a tripple braid, and the ends (held together by a ſtring) brought up again towards the Crown, where it is to be held by a bent Comb. On Field Days, every part of the Hair is to be powdered; on every other Day, it is to be powdered at the Temples; and at all times it is to be kept in exact form and order.

N. B. Until a Man's own Hair be long enough, he is to uſe a falſe Queue.

6. The Clothing of a Soldier, particularly the white part of it, is not to be permitted to grow either dirty or ſhabby in the leaſt, and the red is to be kept clean bruſhed. The ſlighteſt ſoil is inſtantly to be removed, and the moſt trifling damage repaired. And the Buttons are always to be kept bright. For theſe purpoſes each Man is to be provided with what is neceſſary, and is never to appear upon a Parade, but in the moſt complete order. All Stains and Spots of Greaſe to be firſt taken out before the Whiting be uſed. Every Soldier is to appear clean ſhaved and ſhirted, on Sunday and Thurſday Mornings. On

Saturday all the white part of their Clothing are to have a general cleaning. No indulgence whatever is to be granted to a Sloven.

7. A Soldier is to have no Clothing at all but what is Regimental, and no more of that than is the Eſtabliſhment of the Regiment. Recruits are to diſpoſe of all other Clothing, and equip themſelves completely in every Appointment. Nothing ſuperfluous muſt clog the Soldier nor burthen the Regiment.

8. In Neceſſaries and Equipments, every Soldier, beſides his beſt ſuit of Regimentals, muſt be provided as follows, and produce accordingly, at the Inſpection of Neceſſaries.

1 Old Jacket
1 ditto Waiſtcoat
1 ditto pair Breeches
4 Shirts
8 falſe Collars
4 pair Stockings
2 pair oiled Linen Socks
1 pair Flannel Drawers
2 pair Shoes
1 pair Uniform Shoes, Buckles
1 black Stock
1 Buckle or pair of Claſps to ditto
1 pair ſhort Gaiters
1 Knee Top
1 pair Knee Garters
1 Hair Ribbon
1 ſtraight Comb
1 bent Comb
1 Powder Bag and Puff
3 Shoe Bruſhes
1 Black Ball
1 Clothes Bruſh
6 Needles, with white Worſted, red and white Thread
1 White Ball for Cloth
Whiting for Belts
1 Oil Bottle
1 Turn-ſcrew
1 Bruſh and Picker
1 Flint
1 Driver
1 Hammer Cap
1 Stopper
1 Haverſack
1 Knapſack

Regimental Apppointments, be they ever ſo bad, are to be caſt or diſpoſed off, as worn out, until the Officer commanding the Company have given permiſſion.

9. The Arms of a Soldier are never to be forgotten, nor neglected.

On his Arms is his dependence for preſerving his own life in the hour of danger, for covering his Comrades, and guarding his Colours in the Day of Battle; —it is his Arms with which he is to give ſecurity to his Wife, Children, and Relations; to chaſtiſe thoſe who come to overthrow the Laws, Liberties, and Religion of the Land; and to crown himſelf and his Regiment with reputation and glory. Such being the importance of his Arms, no wonder that a Soldier ſhould ſhew his attachment to his Firelock, by keeping it as bright as the Sun, and looking upon it with a kind of veneration. A glittering Firelock is the prime ornament of a Soldier, and gives to every movement an appearance of double Life and Spirit.

10. A Soldier upon Duty or paraded with Arms, is always to be fully accoutred; when off Duty, he is to be without his Gaiters, but never without his ſide Arms, except he be in the Surgeon's liſt. Pioneers, Cartridge-makers, Taylors, &c. are to work in their worſt Cloaths, but in the Streets they are never to appear dirty, or without their ſide Arms. Soldiers waiting upon Officers as Servants, are alſo to wear their ſide Arms, except their Maſters ſhall furniſh them with Clothes and Hats that are not Regimental.

11. Should the Drum beat *To Arms* when a Soldier is without his Gaiters, he is not to wait to put them on, but, with his Arms and Accoutrements, to repair to his *Alarm Poſt* as quick as poſſible.

12. Provided a Fire has cauſed the Alarm, he is not to go to the Place until led thither by an Officer;

not only becauſe it is ordered, but becauſe repairing to his Alarm Poſt, and acting under the Direction of his Officers, is the way to make himſelf moſt uſeful.

13. The *Alarm Poſt* of the COLONEL'S COMPANY, is always before the Head Quarters where the COLOURS are lodged.

14. As a Militia Regiment has ſo many difficulties to overcome, before it can be trained to a perfect diſcipline, and qualified for all the duties of Camp and Garriſon; and as ſo little time is allowed it for thoſe purpoſes, before it be diſbanded again, it is found abſolutely neceſſary, that no Militia Soldier ſhall be allowed to work or employ himſelf in any thing but his Duty. His time belongs wholly to the Public, and the Public makes ſuitable proviſion for his Family.

15. When a Soldier is not in the Field or upon Guard, he will find many Duties to perform, which, if duly attended to, will fill up moſt of his time. His Lodging Room is to be cleaned and his Bed made; he has to comb and dreſs his Hair, which is never to be in diſorder; to keep clean his Perſon, Clothes, Arms, and Accoutrements; and to repair every damage as it happens, ſo that the moſt perfect cleanlineſs and moſt Soldier-like appearance, may always be obſerved in him, whether off duty or on. If he be conſcious of any defficiency in the Exerciſe of the Firelock, he ſhould practice at his Quarters till he be completely Maſter of it; which is far better than being found fault with, or ſent to a Drill for awkardneſs.

16. No Soldier is to quit the Quarters on which he is Billeted, without permiſſion of his Captain, and the knowledge of his Serjeants, and until the Lodging he propoſes to make uſe of, have been inſpected and approved of. A ſmall irregularity in Lodgings, will deprive any Man of ſuch an indulgence, whether he be married or ſingle.

17. While in Quarters, a good Soldier will give as little trouble as he can, and behave with great civility to the Family. If aggrieved in any particular, he is to bear it with patience, until he have laid the caſe before his Officer, who will ſee him redreſſed.

18. Beſides keeping his ſleeping Room clean, he is to ſet open the Window as often as can be conveniently done, as airineſs and ſweetneſs are great preſervers of health.

19. He is always to have one place at his Quarters for his Firelock and Accoutrements, ſo that he may be able to put his hand on them in the dark. The ſame rule is to be obſerved alſo with regard to his Knapſack and Neceſſaries, as one of the beſt precautions againſt loſing any thing in his Quarters.

In ſhort, he is always to conduct himſelf ſo in his Quarters, as if he expected his Officer there the next minute; and, indeed, he never will be ſure of not ſeeing an Officer there, be it at what hour it may. When thus prepared for his reception, he will wiſh for his ſudden appearance, in order that he may have the credit with him which he deſerves.

20. When not prevented by Duty, a Soldier ought always to be in Bed by Ten o'Clock, and up again

before Six; in order that he may ſecure his proper reſt, and be ready for ſervice whenever the Drum may call him, whether previous warning have been given or not.

21. When Sick, either in Quarters or the Infirmary, he is to wear his worſt Clothes, and appear *without ſide Arms*. Being without ſide Arms is to be the *Mark* of thoſe who are in the Surgeon's liſt. Filth is the food of Diſeaſe, and cleanlineſs often contributes to recovery as much as Medicine: He is therefore to keep himſelf remarkably clean, and never to neglect Shaving. He is implicitly to follow the directions of the Surgeon; with regard to Diet, Medicine, Exerciſe, and Regularity; or he will be treated with ſeverity.

22. Men Sick or hurt and remaining in Quarters, are to attend the Surgeon in the Infirmary at his viſiting Hours, if able ſo to do; and to appear alſo at each Roll calling, except forbidden by the Surgeon, or incapable of it without hazard to their Health.

23. The Men are at all times to carry themſelves upright, to wear their Helmets and ſide Arms properly, and move with that firm ſtep, and that airy Martial gait, which diſtinguiſhes the Soldier from the awkward Clown.

24. When Soldiers off Duty in the Streets or the Roads paſs Officers, (whether of the Land Service or the Navy) dreſſed in their Uniforms and Swords, or the Officers paſs them, they are to obſerve the following Rules of civility and reſpect, viz.

1. *Having their Arms*, they *advance their Firelock*, carry themſelves upright, and look full at the Officer with that proper degree of confidence which becomes a Soldier.

2. *Not having their Arms*, they carry themſelves well, and with a briſk motion bring the Hand into the ſame poſition as for returning the Rammer in Exerciſe, (with the Elbow well raiſed) taking care only, that it may be ſo high as not to hide their Eyes, and they look full at the Officer as before directed.

N. B. When the Officer is on the Right, they raiſe the Left Hand; when on the Left, they raiſe the Right Hand.

25. If a Soldier, while his Firelock be in his Hand, have occaſion to ſpeak to an Officer, he muſt *Recover his Arms* ſmartly; and keep in that poſition during the Converſation.

N. B. Soldiers form a wrong judgment of theſe Compliments, if they can have any unwillingneſs to pay them, or if they think them not due to *all* Officers; for whole Guards, Regiments, and Garriſons, and entire Armies, pay to *all* Officers the Compliments due to their reſpective Ranks, whenever they appear before them, whether under their particular Command or not. Beſides, it is for their own honour; and therefore a Compliment *to themſelves*, to ſhew that they know the Rules of Military Politeneſs, and take pleaſure in obſerving them.

26. For leave of Abſence, the Officer Commanding the Company is firſt to be applied to for his approba-

tion, and then the Major. If both approve, the Furlough will be granted. Letters bringing account of the Sickneſs of Wives, &c. will not be free from ſuſpicion, except their contents be certified by the Magiſtrate, Clergyman, Pariſh Officer, or ſome other reputable Perſon.

27. The term of a Furlough is to be held ſacred by every Soldier that would be eſteemed a Man of his Word, or ever expect a future indulgence. A wilful failure is impardonable. If detained by Sickneſs, or any other very urgent neceſſity, a Certificate from a Surgeon or ſome other reputable Perſon will be required.

28. After Field Days, Marches, Guards, and all other Duties, a Soldier is on no account to Sleep or to appear in the Streets, until he have ſo cleaned his Perſon, Arms, Clothes and Accoutrements, as to be ready to turn out at a moments warning; nor muſt he even take any refreſhment before they be put in *their proper Places*.

29. The Men ſhould be expeditious in repairing to all Parades, and, when arrived, ſhould keep near the forming Ground. At the appointed Signal, the whole (as if performing a quick Manœuvre in the Field) ſhould inſtantly run to their Poſts; Company ſtriving againſt Company for being firſt formed and dreſſed. This would ſhew ſpirit, and a generous deſire to be thought Soldiers, who took delight in their Duty.

30. All Soldiers waiting upon Officers as Servants, are to attend the Afternoon Drills, if not perfect in their Exerciſe, and they are always to do their proper Duty on Field Days.

31. While upon the Parade or under Arms in the Field, a good Soldier gives his whole thoughts and attention to the Duties there to be performed; and he is too proud to have himself tutored like a Child, for not minding what he is about. He knows that he is doubly bound to be attentive and ſteady; firſt, for his own honour, and ſecondly, in juſtice to his fellow Soldiers.

A want of ſteadineſs in *one* unſoldier-like Man occaſions delay, and additional fatigue, to *the whole Regiment*.

Is not this, then, intolerably provoking to, and an unpardonable offence againſt, every good Soldier?

The falſe motions of one lazy or careleſs Blockhead ſpoil the Exerciſe, and rob the whole Regiment of its Reputation for excelling.

Ought not the whole Regiment, then, to reſent ſuch Miſbehaviour, and to do themſelves juſtice upon thoſe by whom they are ſo injured and affronted?

In this, they ſhall have every aſſiſtance in the power of the Commanding Officer, whoſe Duty it is to adminiſter juſtice with impartiality, and to befriend the good Soldier, by taking care that the idle one ſhall not come off as well as him who does his Duty faithfully. It is alſo his Duty to ſee, that *wilful offences* always meet with *certain puniſhment*. When a Man commits a crime, which he knows to be a crime, it is folly and injuſtice to pardon him. No good Soldier (without being his own enemy) can wiſh for wilful offences to eſcape puniſhment. No good Officer will let his own diſlike to puniſhments, get the better of his ſenſe of juſtice, and his regard for the diſcipline and

welfare of the Regiment.—But, there is a Secret by which the private Soldiers may take the Diſcipline out of the hands of the Officers, and lodge it in their own; and if they be wiſe they will keep it there. It is, for them to call to a regular account amongſt themſelves, without the interference of the Officers, every lazy, ſlovenly, inattentive, and diſorderly Fellow, who brings diſgrace upon the Regiment; and to be unanimous in hunting out of the Corps every Man of a ſcandalous Life and Character, as in the inſtance of the Scotch Greys, who petitioned for a diſhoneſt Man to be turned out of the Ranks.

Without this univerſal Emulation to excel, and this Soldier-like ſenſe of Honour, no Regiment ever diſtinguiſhed itſelf, or was named with Praiſe.

Such a mode of Diſcipline by common Conſent, and the elected Judges bringing Offenders to ſhame in the face of the Regiment, or to ſuch cuſtomary puniſhments, as Soldier's inflict one amongſt another, with a mixture of Merriment and Severity, might in a great meaſure, if not wholly, baniſh Courts-Martial and the ſcandal of public Whippings, which are not to be named without a bluſh, and which a Man of true ſpirit would rather die than bring upon himſelf.—It is thus that the Nottinghamſhire Markſmen are to make Diſcipline a pleaſure to them; and this is the Secret by which they are to become the pattern Regiment to the whole Kingdom.

SECTION XII.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Reſpecting The Pioneers.

1. THE Pioneer appointed Lance-Corporal of Pioneers, is not to act as Corporal in any other reſpect; and he is always to belong to the Light Infantry Company.

2. The Pioneers on all Parades are firſt to take Poſt in a line with the Muſic and Drums, and oppoſite the outer flank of their reſpective Companies.

3. As the Pioneers, whenever the Colours are in Battalion, form part of the Reſerve for the Guard of them, they are to be very careful in keeping their Poſts in all Manœuvres.

4. They are to keep in good Order all the Pioneer Tools in Store.

5. When employed in Cartridge-making, they are not to be excuſed Field duty on Field days; but, having attended the Quarter-Maſter in the Afternoon, they ſhall be excuſed the Evening Roll-call.

6. The Pioneers have four diſtinct Poſts.

The firſt, Is in *Front*, as in Article 2d.

Second, On the *Right*, during a Review: by which means they come to be in the Front of the Grenadiers where they lead the Column of March.

Third, In the *Rear* of the Centre four paces behind the rank of Officers during the Manual Exercile.

Fourth, In the *Reſerve*, during the Manœuvres and Action.

7. In their Movements and Change of Poſts they are to obſerve as follows, viz.

Firſt, When the Colours are brought to the Regiment the Battalion faces towards them of courſe; then the Pioneers are to obſerve the word or ſignals for fronting the Battalion, and at the ſame Time they *face to the Left*; and the Corporal marches off immediately; as ſoon as he comes upon the Right of the next Pioneer, that Pioneer ſteps forward, and ſo one after another, till all are formed into a Rank upon upon the March. When paſt the Right of Grenadiers three paces, they *turn to the Right*, and proceed in a File to the line of the Front rank. The Corporal ſteps a ſide and orders the reſt to wheel to the Left. When the laſt Man has wheeled, the Corporal halts them, taking care that the laſt Man be five paces from the Grenadiers and the reſt at a proper diſtance. He then fronts them, and gives them the words, *Sling your Firelocks!—Draw your Swords!*——Having done the ſame with them, he takes Poſt on the Right.

Second, At the ſame Time that the Colonel faces and marches to the *Right*, in order to head the Battalion as it paſſes in Review by Grand Diviſions, the Pioneers march ſtraight to the Front fifteen paces, then turn to the Left, and move on till oppoſite the Center of the Grenadiers Company. There they Halt, and then facing to the Right, the Corporal places himſelf at the Head four paces in Front. In this order they paſs in Review. At *ſlow* Time, they carry their Swords perpendicular; at *quick* Time, ſloped on the right Shoulder.

Third, After having paſſed in Review and the Battalion being formed again, at the word '*Open your Ranks*,' the Pioneers turn to the *Right about*, go eight paces into the Rear of the Rear Rank, then turn to the *Right*, and march along the Rear to their third Poſt, where they turn again to the *Right*, and halt eight paces in the Rear of the Center. Here they return their Swords, unſling their Firelocks, fix their Bayonets, and advance their Arms. When the Officers come to the Rear and *order*, the Pioneers *order* likewiſe.

Fourth, When the Officers take poſt in Battalion for performing the Manœuvres, the Pioneers *advance their Arms*, form, and take poſt as follows, viz. The Corporal ſtepping forward, gives the words, *Files, to the Flanks face!*—The Center Man keeps his Front. *March!* They wheel and advance four paces to the front in Files. The odd Man moving forwards and dreſſing on the Right of the centre Man of the Left hand File. *Halt!* Now the Corporal poſts himſelf on the Left of the centre Man of the Right-hand File. As ſoon as theſe two inſide Files are complcated with four Serjeants, the whole move forwards into the Battalion, two Files on the Right and two on the Left of the Colours.

Art. 8. The Pioneers, in clearing a Paſſage for the Corps through Woodlands, Thickets, or Incloſures, are to mark the Road as they proceed, by Stakes or Rods at the diſtance of fifty or a hundred paces one from another with Leaves, Furze, Graſs, Hay, or Straw faſtened in a ſlit at the top.—They muſt widen narrow Roads and hollow ways, and diſpoſe of all Earth, Thorns, Trees, &c ſo as annoy an Enemy at the ſame Time that they facilitate the March of the Battalion.

SECTION XIII.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Reſpecting The Taylors.

1. AN Orderly Corporal is always to be appointed to ſuperintend the Taylors; and he is to be anſwerable for their due Attendance.

2. To the Quarter-Maſter or his Serjeant, the Corporal is daily to make a verbal Report when all the Taylors duly attend their Work according to the Hours appointed as below.

3. At 6 in the Morning, 8 — — —, ½ paſt 8 - —, 12 - — —, 1 — — —, 6 — — — } the Taylors are { to appear for Work; to go to Breakfaſt; to return to Work; to go to Dinner; to return to Work; to leave off Work

4. When any Taylors abſent themſelves from Work, the Corporal is to report in Writing, to the Quarter-Maſter, as follows, viz.

Wedneſday 10th Sept. 1778, Taylors Abſent.

A. B.	— —	5 Hours
K. W.	— —	3
S. G.	— —	1

5. When any Taylor is employed by an Officer although he do the Work in the common Taylor's Room, his name is to be inſerted in the *Report of Abſent*, under a proper Diſtinction, thus;

Working for Lieutenant J. C.
John Cummins.
William Taylor.

6. Whenever a Taylor, employed by an Officer, does not do the Work at the Officer's own Quarters, he is to do it in the common Taylor's Room, and no where elſe.

7. The Corporal is to be very diligent in his Inſpection, and on Saturday Evening he is to deliver to the Quarter-Maſter a regalar Account of the Attendance of the Taylor's for the Week paſt, in the following form;

Hours worked by the Taylors each Day, from Monday Sept. 14th to Saturday 19th, 1778.

Names	14	15	16	17	18	19	D.	H.
R. Cummins	10½	10½	10½	6	—	—	3	6
J. Thompſon	8	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	5	8
Rich. Briggs	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	6	-
Ja. Jackſon	10½	5	5	10½	3	2½	3	5
Whole Number at Work.	4	4	4	4	3	3		

8. He is alſo at the ſame Time to deliver in an Account of Work done, in form as follows, viz.

Work done by the Taylors each Day from Monday Sept. 14th to Saturday 19th, 1778.

Days	Altered			Mended			Made	Extra Jobs
	Co.	Wa.	Br.	Co.	Wa.	Br.	Bre.	
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mended the Colours.
14	--	--	-	--	--	-	6	Repaired the Watch
15	--	--	-	--	--	-	6	Coats and Croſs
16	--	--	-	--	--	-	6	Belts of Grenadier
17	10	--	10	--	--	-	--	Company.
18	11	--	9	--	--	-	--	
19	--	--	-	19	--	10	--	

N. B. No more Columns than may be neceſſary for the Work, need to be made in the Return.

9. When the Taylors work by the Day, they will be allowed 6 d. a Day each, beſides their Soldier's pay, and the Corporal is to be anſwerable not only for their Attendance at the appointed Hours, but for their Diligence in working.

10. If the Corporal ſhould be detected in conniving at the abſence or idleneſs of any Taylor, he will be put under the ſame Stoppages as that Taylor, beſides receiving other Military Puniſhment.

11. He is to ſuffer no Liquor ſtronger than Small Beer to come into the Taylor's Room, or, if he can prevent it, to be drank by the Taylors before they leave off work.

12. If any Taylor ſhould come to his work Drunk, the Corporal is inſtantly to confine him: And, in all reſpects, he is to keep up that Regularity, Order, and Diſcipline, which is indiſpenſably neceſſary on every Duty.

If ſituations will admit of it, the clothing for the year will begin to be fitted on the 1st day of September, when a pattern for the year will be pitched on by the Commanding Officer or the D. Master. (Standg Orders 24th Regt)

During the time the clothing is in hand, the taylors are to be excused from guard-mounting & parades, except Sundays.

The clothing is to be alter'd by companies & no fresh company began on, until the company in hand is fitted to the satisfaction of the Command Officer. (S.O. 24 "28")

SECTION XIV.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Reſpecting the Sutlers and Butchers.

1. NO more than one grand Sutler, and five petty Sutlers will be allowed to be in the Regiment's Camp.

2. Any Sutler who refuſes to change Money for a Soldier, or takes, or aſks a Reward for ſo doing, ſhall be drummed out of Camp.

3. No Sutler, on pain of Military Diſcipline, is to harbour any Body in the Camp without leave in Writing from the Major.

4. Any Sutler who ſells Liquor to a Soldier when Drunk, ſhall be inſtantly drummed out of Camp.

5. No Soldier's Wife, nor any other Perſon, except Licenſed by the Commanding Officer in Writing, is to Suttle or ſell Liquor in the Camp. Offenders will be expelled.

6. All Sutlers are to preſerve the greateſt Cleanlineſs about their Tents, and, at the Times and Places to be appointed by the Quarter-Maſter, they are to bury, and at the depth directed them, all Offals and Filth. No Excuſes will be heard.

7. All Butchers are to attend particularly to Cleanlineſs, and to bury Filth and Offal as above directed.

8. If any Sutler, Butcher, or other Perſon within the Camp, ſhall be detected in impoſing upon the Soldiers, or in being acceſſary to their Diſobedience of Orders and neglect of Diſcipline, ſuch Offender ſhall be expelled the Camp at an Hour's notice.

SECTION XIV.

Standing Orders and Injunctions
Relpecting the
Sutlers and Butchers.

1. NO more than one grand Sutler, and five petty Sutlers will be allowed to be in the Regiment's Camp.

2. Any Sutler who retales to change Money for a Soldier, or takes, or asks a Reward for so doing, shall be drummed out of Camp.

3. No Sutler, on pain of Military Diſcipline, is to harbour any Body in the Camp without leave in Writing from the Major.

4. Any Sutler who ſells Liquor to a Soldier when Drunk, ſhall be inſtantly drummed out of Camp.

5. No Soldier's Wife, nor any other Perſon, except Licenſed by the Commanding Officer in Writing, is to Sutle or ſell Liquor in the Camp. Offenders will be expelled.

6. All Sutlers are to preſerve the greateſt Cleanlineſs about their Tents, and, at the Times and Places to be appointed by the Quarter-Maſter, they are to bury, and at the depth directed them, all Offal and Filth. No Excuſes will be heard.

7. All Butchers are to attend particularly to Cleanlineſs, and to bury Filth and Offal as above directed.

8. If any Sutler, Butcher, or other Perſon within the Camp, ſhall be detected in impoſing upon the Soldiers, or in being acceſſary to their Diſobedience of Orders and neglect of Diſcipline, ſuch Offender ſhall be expelled the Camp at an Hour's notice.

SECTION XV.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions Relating to Guards, Centinels, and Priſoners.

AS a Guard is a Body of Soldiers intruſted in an eſpecial manner, and confided in for various purpoſes of the higheſt Importance, it is always to be held in readineſs for Action at a Moment's warning.

1. Vigilance, Alertneſs, and Steadineſs being its Characteriſtics, no Officer or Soldier upon that Duty is to take off his Clothes or any part of his Accoutrements.

The Officer is on no Account to be abſent from his Guard *after the Watch is ſet* at the beating of the Retreat, except it be in accompanying his Patrole, nor in the Day time without leaving word where he may be found, and in his abſence a Serjeant is always to be preſent.

2. There is to be no Game whatſoever played in the Guard Room. It is no Place for idle Amuſements. Nothing is to be ſeen there, but what becomes a Soldier in waiting for Duty at a moment's warning.

3. The Guard is always to be under Arms and inſpected at the ſetting of the Watch, and is to turn out with Ordered Arms for the inſpection of the Town Major, whenever he requires it.

4. In order to habituate the Soldiers, in times of repoſe, to the active and uſeful parts of this Duty, ſo that they may be at no loſs when they come upon ſerious Service, the Officer is twice at leaſt in the recourſe of the Night between Tattoo and Reveille beating, to turn out his Guard provided the Weather be fair. He is to give no previous warning, but ſuddenly and with

a loud Voice to give the word, "*Turn out Guard*"—The Guard is to come forth inſtantaniouſly, take their Places with a profound Silence, and ſtand with *Ordered Arms*, attentively waiting for further Orders.

5. If there be no real Alarm, but the call be for Practice only, the Patrole is then to go its Round.

6. Patroles are to be more or leſs frequent according to Circumſtances, but they are never to go round leſs than twice in the Night.

7. They are to take Priſoners all Soldiers found out of their proper Quarters, and all ſuch as cauſe any Diſturbance within their Quarters.

8. No Perſon is to be brought by the Patrole, or received or detained by the Guard, as a Priſoner, who is not ſubject to *Military Diſcipline*, except it be at the Perſonal requeſt of a *Conſtable*, (ſhewing his Staff and telling his Name and Place of Abode) or at the deſire of a *Magiſtrate* either in *Perſon* or *Writing*; or except the Priſoner be charged with *Murder*, *Felony*, or any other *capital Crime*, and ſome one of his Accuſers conſents to be held in cuſtody with him, until both be carried before a Magiſtrate.

9. The Patroles are not to interfere with the Inhabitants of any Town where they may be Quartered, who are under the Government of the Civil Magiſtrate; although they ſhould be committing Diſorders in the Streets; nor is the Guard ever to be drawn out for the purpoſe of quelling Riots among the Inhabitants except upon the Perſonal Application of a *Juſtice of the Peace*; and if after being ſo called out, ſuch Juſtice of the Peace ſhall leave them, and no other Juſtice ſhall take them under his Direction, they are that moment to return to their Guard Room.

10. But all Mobs and Collections of Perſons diſturbing the Peace of the Streets are to be reconnoitred by a Detachment of the Guard, and a Report to be made to the Officer.

11. If the Peace be diſturbed by a mixture of People, ſome of them ſubject to Military Diſcipline and ſome not, the *former* alone are to be taken into cuſtody.

12. In caſes of Fire, by Night or by Day, the Officer of the Guard, (having Centinels ſufficient for the ſecurity of his Priſoners or his Guard Room) is to march immediately, and give all the Aſſiſtance in his Power, until the Regiment or a ſufficient part of it may be got under Arms, and brought to the Place. But he is not to beat to Arms without Orders from the Commanding Officer, except the Fire be too violent and alarming to admit of any delay. If, at firſt, Hands be wanted to put a ſtop to the Fire, he may ſpare a few of his Men, taking care to poſt a Centinel over their Arms, Coats and Waiſtcoats, which muſt all be firſt properly lodged: But as ſoon as other Aſſiſtance is to be had, he is to call of his Men, and with his Guard keep off uſeleſs People and Plunderers; and, if there be occaſion for it, he is *to Poſt a Detachment* at a convenient Diſtance, for depoſiting any Effects of the Sufferers or their alarmed Neighbours, and ſuch depoſites are to be Guarded till they can be removed with Security.

13. No part of the Guard is to obey the Summons of a Cuſtom-houſe Officer or Officer of Exciſe, nor to aſſiſt him any farther than to afford him Perſonal Protection ſo long as he may chooſe to remain with them, or to take into their care any Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

14. Every Perſon whatſoever flying to the Guard for ſafety, is to be protected effectually.

15. Centinels are to be relieved every two Hours, and fully inſtructed by the Corporals how to conduct themſelves upon their Poſts. Whenever an Enemy's Army is in the Kingdom, or other Circumſtances may require it, double Centinels are to be Poſted, each of whom is to be anſwerable for the Vigilance and Fidelity of his Comrade.

16. Upon his Poſt a Centinel is not to converſe, nor to loiter, nor be under cover, except in wet Weather; but is to keep conſtantly moving, and to be vigilant and obſervant of all who Approach, ſo that he may effectually prevent a Poſſibility of his being ſurprized, which is too diſgraceful to a Soldier to be endured.

17. In the Night, he is thus to challenge all who approach, *Who comes there? Who comes there?* If the anſwer be *Patrole!* He replies, *Advance, Patrole, give the Word;* but if the Watch-word be not inſtantly given, he cries *Stand, Patrole!* and if his ſuſpicions of Danger, be not immediately removed, he will act with the ſame caution as if the Party might be Enemies. If the anſwer to his Challenge be *Relief*, he replies, *Advance, Relief, give the Word;* and upon hearing the word, he ſuffers the Relief to advance within four paces, where it is to Halt, ſo that he may yet guard againſt any Deception, till he be ſatisfied who they are. If, when he Challenges, the anſwer be, *a Friend*, he replies, *Paſs Friend:* If no anſwer at all be given, he is to charge his Bayonet, &c. make the Perſon his Priſoner and keep him there till the Rounds, the Patrole, or the Relief come to his Poſt. But if it be in a Town, and any Inhabitant not ſubject to Military Diſcipline ſhall approach thus ſilent, or ſhall even uſe any rude or inſulting Language, the Centinel is not to ſtop, nor to

interrupt, nor to make any reply to ſuch Perſon, but to ſtand ſteady and ſilent, like a good Soldier and keep upon his guard, ſo as to prevent being ſurpized. An unprovoked and direct Attack upon his Perſon will, however, in that caſe juſtify his holding the Offender in cuſtody till he can learn his Name and Place of Abode. When a Centinel who challenges is anſwered *Grand Rounds*, he preſents his Arms and replies, *Paſs Grand Rounds*, except he be the neareſt Centinel to the Quarter or Rear Guard; in that caſe, he ſays, *Stand, Grand Rounds*, and calls with a loud voice, *Turn out the Guard*, nor is he to ſuffer the Rounds to advance a Step, till they have been properly examined by the Officer at the Head of his Guard.

The Officer commanding ſuch Quarter or Rear Guard is then to order a Serjeant and a File of Men, to advance within ſix paces of the Rounds, and there to halt and challenge again. When anſwered, *Grand Rounds*, he replies, *Stand, Grand Rounds; advance Serjeant, with the Parole*, and then orders his File of Men to Reſt their Firelocks: the Serjeant of the Grand Rounds is to advance alone, and give the Parole to the Serjeant of the Guard, who at the ſame Time is to hold his Bayonet (which he unfixes for that Purpoſe) to the others Breaſt, with his Firelock planted on the Ground in a poſition for fixing his Bayonet again.

The Serjeant of the Rounds returns; and the Serjeant of the Guard, leaving his Eſcort to prevent the Rounds advancing, carries to the Officer the Parole he received from the Serjeant of the Rounds.

The Officer, finding the Parole to be right, orders his Serjeant back to his Eſcort, and ſays, *Advance, Grand Rounds*, commanding his Guard to reſt their Firelocks; at the ſame time the Serjeant orders his Men to *form a Lane*: and through this Lane the Field Officer and Grand Rounds paſs.

The Field Officer goes along the Front of the Guard and takes the Parole from the Officer; he examines the number and Appearance of the Men under Arms, and when he has aſked ſuch Queſtions, and given ſuch Orders as he judges neceſſary, he paſſes on, and the Officer of the Guard orders his Men to lodge their Arms.

18. In fair Weather a Centinel is always to carry his Arms either Shouldered, Sloped or Supported. The Permiſſion to Slope them is an indulgence not allowed in moſt Regiments.

19. In fair Weather either in Summer or Winter, Day or Night, a Centinel is never to be ſeen in his Box, except it be for Shelter againſt an intenſely hot Sun.

20. The Relief of Centinels to march by the quick Step and to be exact to the higheſt degree in all their Movements. When paſſing Officers, their Arms to be carried ten yards Approaching and ten Departing.

21. No Centinel is ever to be poſted or relieved (whether a Guard be mounted or not) but by a Non-commiſſion Officer or Lance Corporal.

22. No Man is to mount Guard until made well acquainted with the Exerciſe.

23. The Non-commiſſioned Officers to be anſwerable that the Guard Rooms be kept in good Order, that they be well cleaned every Morning, and that no Strong Liquor whatever be brought into them, except what may be for the Officer's Dinner or Supper.

24. If any thing belonging to any Men of the Guard be loſt, deſtroyed or ſpoiled in the Guard Room, the whole Men of the Guard ſhall pay for it, and the Owner go into cloſe confinement for fourteen days.

25. They together with the Men of the Guard are alſo to be anſwerable for any loſs or damage in the Building or Furniture, and therefore the Serjeant will take care to receive every thing in a proper State, and ſee that the Watch Cloaks be not abuſed. All loſſes or damages ſhall be made good in proportion to Pay; and the particular Offenders, if detected be further dealt with, according to their Deſerts.

26. Any Man found Drunk upon Guard is to be immediately committed to cloſe confinement; no alternative is permitted in ſo ſhameful a caſe; and a Court-Martial ſhall aſſuredly be ordered.

27. The Serjeant Major is to ſee that the Place of cloſe Confinement commonly called the Black Hole, is ſo ſecured that nothing can be introduced to the Priſoners but by Permiſſion. He is to be very careful that freſh Straw be from Time to Time provided, and that Cleanlineſs in all other reſpects be obſerved, ſo that no Omiſſions in thoſe reſpects may affect the Health of Priſoners. And the Non-commiſſion Officers upon Guard are to be alike anſwerable in all theſe Particulars, and therefore to make regular Inſpections.

28. A Centinel muſt always be poſted over the Place of cloſe Confinement, who is not to ſuffer any Thing to be introduced to Priſoners or any Perſon to approach them, except in the preſence of a Non-commiſſion Officer: and no Priſoner in cloſe Confinement is to be allowed any other Food than Bread and Water, except by permiſſion of the Commanding Officer in Writing, addreſſed to the Officer of the Guard.

29. A Centinel detected in conniving at a Breach of theſe Orders is inſtantly to be relieved, and put into cloſe Confinement himſelf.

30. All Priſoners ſent to the Guard Room for Confinement are to have their Coats immediately turned: If not releaſed before Night their old Clothes are to be brought them, and their beſt taken off as ſoon as the Drums go off to beat the Tattoo, and hung up in the Guard Room.

31. All Priſoners ordered into cloſe Confinement are to be put into their old Cloaths immediately.

32. All Men ſent to the Guard for Drunkenneſs are to go into cloſe Confinement, and have only Bread and Water allowed them.

33. Leave of Abſence from the Guard is only to be granted on preſſing occaſions, for very ſhort Times, and in number of Men not to exceed the following rule, viz. From a Serjeant's Guard two Men at a Time, a Subaltern's four, and a Captain's eight: The Victuals of the Soldiers are to be brought them by their Comrades or their Wives; and as ſoon as they ſhall have eaten their Meals all ſuch Perſons ſhall depart again.

34. No Women whatſoever, except as above, eſpecially after ſetting the Watch, are to be admited into the Guard Rooms, nor are any other Perſons to be admited except by expreſs order of the Officer of the Guard, who is to be anſwerable for their good Behaviour.

35. Honours to be paid by the *Guard* are as follows, viz.

To a General or Admiral, preſented Arms, a March, and the Officers ſalute.

Lieutenant General or Vice Admiral, preſented Arms, three Ruffles, and the Officers ſalute.

Major General or Rear Admiral, preſented Arms, and two Ruffles.

Brigadier General or Commodore, preſented Arms, and one Ruffle.

Commanding Officer of the Garriſon, preſented Arms.

Commanding Officer of the Regiment, being a Field Officer, preſented Arms.

Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, ſhouldered Arms.

Major of the Regiment, ordered Arms.

To the Colours of this or any other Corps, preſented Arms, with a March, and Officers take off their Hats.

To a Detachment without Colours headed by an Officer, preſented Arms, with a March, and Officers Hats off, alſo provided the Marching Officers Drum is beating.

To the Regiment under Arms and Paraded within one hundred yards of the Guard Room, ſhouldered Arms.

To the Regiment Paraded without Arms, ordered Arms.

While the Guard is relieving, if any one approaches who is intitled to a Compliment, it is to be paid by both Guards, and the eldeſt Officer to give the Word of Command.

36. Upon the Marching paſt the Guard of even a Non-commiſſion Officer's Party only, the Guard is to turn out and ſtand Shouldered with their Officer at their Head. 'Tis not in Compliment, but as Duty of Vigilance, in order to prevent Surprize, and to ſhew all other Corps that the (Nottinghamſhire Marksmen) are Soldiers who may be depended on.

If either Guard or Centinel ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be ſurprized, a General Court Martial would be the inevitable conſequence.

37. Honours to be paid by Centinels at all times, except in wet Weather and between the beating of the Retreat and Reville;

To General and Field Officers in the Land Service, and to Admirals & Captains of the Royal Navy, provided they be in Uniforms & Swords.	Presented Arms	As ſoon as any Officer approaches within fifty yards of their poſts, they are to Halt and ſtand firm towards their proper front with ſhoulder'd Arms. If the Arms are to be preſented, it is to be when the the Officer is at about ten yards diſtance, and in either caſe, he is to be ten yards paſt, (except he ſtops) before they change their poſition.
To the ſame after Retreat Beating, as long as it is Light.	Shoulder'd Arms	
To all Officers whatſoever, if known to be ſuch, and howſoever dreſſed when the preſenting of Arms is not due, in the Day time.	Shoulder'd Arms	

Generals paſſing in the Rear of the Quarter or Rear Guard in Camp, are not to receive any Compliment.

38. When Cloaked for the defence againſt the Cold, if the weather be dry, they are to pay the ſame Compliment to Officers as when without their Cloaks.

39. In wet Weather a Centinel pays no other Compliments, than to ſtand ſteady with his Arms ſecured. If he have a box to ſhelter him he is never to let his Arms be out of his hand for a moment, nor is he to have any Contrivance in his box for ſitting.

40. No Guard pays any Compliment after the Retreat.

41. The Adjutant is to take care that theſe Orders and Inſtructions be kept conſtantly hung up in the Guard Room, as well as all others which may hereafter be given out for the Regulations of the Guard.

42. The Officer who has had the Guard, is, immediately after being relieved, and in his Guard Accoutrements, to deliver in Perſon his Report to the Commanding Officer, and whiſper the Parole in his Ear. If the latter be not at home, the Report is to be left, Sealed up.

The Serjeant of the Guard is to inspect every Relief of sentries, before the Corporal marches them off; and no man who appears the least intoxicated, should be suffer'd to stand centry.

SECTION XVI.

Standing Orders and Inſtructions

Reſpecting

The Regiment in general.

Preparatory to a March.

1. IF there be ſufficient Notice of the intended March, great care is to be taken that the Quarters and Lodgings be fully cleared, in order that no diſcredit may follow the Corps.

2. The Quarter-Maſter is to ſee that all the Stores be compleatly packed, and that the whole contents of each Package be known to him; and to take care that they be alſo very ſecurely loaded in the Waggons, and properly defended from Rain, and in readineſs for moving off at the Hour appointed.

3. The Day of Marching, if no Secrecy ſhould be neceſſary, is always to be made publickly known as ſoon as may be, in order that all Tradeſmen having any Demands upon the Regiment may have Time to bring in their Bills: Care is to be taken that the ſick Men who are not in a condition to be removed, ſhall be left in good Hands and want for nothing, and careful orderly Men left to aſſiſt them.

4. Previous to a Departure, Orders are to be given out for the Diſpoſition of the March, the Strength of the Advanced, the Rear and Baggage Guards, and flanking Parties, with Inſtructions to all, how they are reſpectively to regulate their Movements by thoſe of the Battalion, and of each other.

5. No Baggage of any Non-commiſſion Officer or private Soldier is to be admitted into the Waggons without Orders in Writing from a Field Officer, or from the Commanding Officer if no Field Officer be preſent; except what belongs to the Sick, who are themſelves alſo entitled to a Seat.

6. No Woman or other Perſon, except the Sick of the Regiment, can have a Seat in the Baggage Waggon but by Permiſſion of the Driver; and the Officer of the Baggage Guard is not to ſuffer any Woman except the Soldiers lawful Wives to go therein.

7. Ammunition in proportion as Circumſtances may require is to be furniſhed to the Men; and the Ammunition Box of each Company together with its ſpare Locks, Screw-pins, Pans, Flints, and Ramrods, are to be ſo packed that each Company may always come at their own when wanted.

8. The Quarter-Maſter, or Officer acting as ſuch, is to be ſent forward early enough to have the Quarters in readineſs for the Regiment the Moment it ſhall arrive at its Deſtination.

Upon a March.

THIS is the time for the Officer and the Non-commiſſion Officer to ſhew his Attention and Regard for Order and Regularity;—this is the Time for the Soldier to give Proof of his Diſcipline.

There is no Part of Duty, during a Campaign, of more Importance than a March. Towns are taken, Armies defeated, and Provinces won by a March. There is, perhaps, no Standard of Merit between Regiment and Regiment ſo much to be depended upon, as the mode in which they reſpectively perform a *March*. It is therefore incumbent upon a Regiment, as it values its Honour, to take all Opportunities of conducting its Removal from one Quarter to another, with every form and precaution of a March through an Enemy's Country.

Diſorder upon a March is not only groſsly ſcandalous, but it retards and harraſſes the Troops. It totally deprives them of that common principle of Animation which they poſſeſs, while they move as one Body inſpired by one Soul; it is attended with eaſy Surprize, and ſure Defeat.

Order, on the contrary, commands Reſpect, gives perfect Security let an Enemy appear when and where he will, occaſions celerity, and eaſes the Troops, by bringing them ſo much ſooner to their deſtined Place of reſt and refreſhment.

When a Regiment conſiders a March as a Field-Day's Exerciſe, never letting a Rank or File be Undreſſed, moving to Muſical Time, puſhing forward with Vigour and Spirit, no Man ſtirring out of his Place except at the regular Halts, calculating to a Minute its arrival at its Deſtination, and there mak-

ing its Entrance with the ſame ſilent Attention and Steadineſs as is ſhewn before a Reviewing General, then that Regiment may be pronounced to be equal to any Undertaking, and fit for any Enterprize.

From the circumſtances of long Stages, bad Roads, foul Weather, heat of the Sun, &c. Marches will ſometimes be fatiguing:—But what then!—An Engliſh Soldier ſcorns as much to be out of Humour or out of Spirits at a neceſſary Fatigue, as to want Courage on the appearance of Danger. The ſorry wretch who can ſlink away from his Comrades, or the dead-hearted Looby who groans and grumbles at an unavoidable Fatigue, deſerves to be kicked out of the Ranks and left in a Ditch; and ought ſo to be treated, were it not for diſgracing a Regiment, by ſtrewing the Road with Stragglers.—A Soldier is deſtined to frequent hardſhips;—but thence ariſes one of the glories of his Character. Let him bear them like a Man, and from his own Breaſt he will have more than a Recompence. He whoſe Spirit will not bear him like a Man through the common ſufferings of a Soldier, let him tarry at Home and rock the Cradle!

With regard to particular Rules moſt to be attended to on a March, ſuffice it to give the following, viz.

Firſt, When the March commences, the Column is not to move off like a Worm giving itſelf motion joint by joint, but the whole is to ſtep forward together and keep at cloſe Order, until there may be occaſion to give the word, '*To your Travelling diſtance, open your Ranks!*'—Upon this, the Ranks open until each Man with extended Arm can but juſt touch his File leader's Knapſack. If the Road prove too rough or

dirty for this Order of March, then will be given the word, '*To your double Travelling diſtance, open your 'Ranks!*'—This diſtance, is where a Man with outſtretched Arms and his left Hand at the Feather ſpring of his Firelock can juſt reach his File leaders Knapſack with the point of his Bayonet.

2. No Officer is ever to think of ſtraying from his Poſt, for a Minute; as his Preſence and Attention will be conſtantly wanting to keep that part of the general Machine which is committed to his care, in concord with the reſt.

3. So far as the Command of each Officer extends, he is to keep his Men always in Readineſs for the word *Halt*, that is to ſay, in ſuch true Rank and File diſtances, that, after that word, no additional Movements ſhould be wanting to Dreſs them. He will then be prepared for every requiſite Change of Poſition, and he will do his part towards preſerving the general order and compact form of the Battalion.

N. B. In bending Roads, the Files *dreſs* when they run true with the windings of the Paths they march in.

4. When Marching along a made Road of any kind, the leading Officer will direct the Files into the beſt Paths it affords. Each Centre and Rear-rank Man is then always to caſt an Eye towards the Front-rank Man (who, in Battalion, is his File-leader, but now, will be either on the Right or Left of the Rank) and to dreſs exactly with him. Thus the *Files* of the Column may be at any diſtance which may prove convenient, and ſo long as the *Ranks* do but Dreſs and keep their appointed diſtance, the Battalion will always be in Readineſs for forming.

N. B. That is a *Rank*, in which Men are placed *abreaſt*, altho' there be but two of them; and that is a *File*, in which Men *follow* each other. The three or the two Men who, upon a Parade, compoſe a *File*, are changed, by facing to Right or Left, into a *Rank*; but, if faced to the Right-about, they would ſtill be a *File*.

5. When the leading Diviſion, Subdiviſion or Platoon, in the Column of March makes any new Movement as it proceeds, or performs any Motion with the Firelock, &c. the ſame is to be performed ſucceſſively by the others, each one waiting till that before it have done, and then performing it with a Parade attention at the Command of its own Officer; who is to give the word Sharp and Strong, to Manœuvre with all poſſible Quickneſs, and inſtantly to recover any Ground that may have been loſt.

N. B. As the Commanding Officer will be at the Head of the Column, directing the Movements of the leading Diviſion, Subdiviſion or Platoon, *for the Regulation of the reſt*, it is evident that without each Officer will attentively watch what paſſes in the Front, and give the proper word of Command to his own Men the inſtant it comes to his turn, that the March of the Regiment cannot be conducted without confuſion and diſorder, and, conſequently, without diſgrace. Every Officer in his Poſt is in a ſituation ſimilar to that of a Pilot at the Helm of a Ship, whoſe conſtant Attention is neceſſary for Wheeling her this way or that, for timing and regulating every Movement, as the occaſion of the Moment may require, and for counteracting at every inſtant, by a quick Eye and ſteady Hand, her perpetual Tendency to ſwerve one way or other from her true courſe.

6. When Ground has been loſt in any part of the Column, 'tis not to be regained Rank by Rank, or Man by Man, with hurry and confuſion, occaſioning a ſucceſſion of falſe Intervals all the way to the Rear, and forfeiting all pretenſions to Regularity; but it is to be effected by whole Diviſions or Subdiviſions (according to the order of March) and at a proper word of Command from each Officer reſpectively. If ſmall be the ſpace that is to be recovered, he will give the word, '*Diviſion, gain Ground; March!*'—upon which they lengthen the Step only; but if the loſt Ground be too conſiderable to be recovered in this way with Eaſe, he is then to give the word, '*Diviſion, Recover your loſt Ground, March, March!*'—upon which they ſtrike into the half-time trot, and continue it till it bring them into their Station.

N. B. They are never ſo to lengthen their Step either in ſlow or quick Marching, nor to run ſo faſt at the half-time, as to occaſion either difficulty or confuſion. If they cannot overtake thoſe in Front with eaſe, *and in perfect Order*, they are to wait until the Commanding Officer, by chequing the Front in its March, gives them the Opportunity of coming up.

7. Nothing but the moſt urgent Neceſſity, and the leave of his Officer, will juſtify a Soldier in quitting his Rank upon a March; and in that caſe, he is to leave his Firelock to be carried by his Comrade, and a Corporal is to ſtay with him and be anſwerable for bringing him in again. The moſt unſoldier-like Practice of quitting the Ranks will be rendered unneceſſary, by regular Halts at convenient diſtances, for the Purpoſe of giving the Men an Opportunity of retiring out of the Road if neceſſary.

8. If a Man falls Sick between Stage and Stage, two truſty Men are to be left as his Aſſiſtants ; and if he can not be brought up, one of them is to ſtay with him, and the other to bring Intelligence of his Situation.

9. If any extraordinary Accident ſhould make it unavoidably neceſſary for an Officer to Halt his Diviſion, the next in Front may alſo Halt, and ſo forward, to the Head of the Column.

10. The advanced Guard, Rear Guard, and Flanking Parties, all regulate their Movements by thoſe of the main Body ; the Advanced Guard is to be particularly careful, not to leave the Battalion at too great a Diſtance.

11. When two Regiments meet upon the Road, the youngeſt Halts and preſents its Arms as the other Marches paſt.

12. A Detachment without Colours, pays the like Compliment to one with Colours, whether younger or older. For theſe Reaſons, an Officer is always to be ſent forwards on the Approach of Troops to make the proper Enquiries. If it be a younger Corps, he informs the Commanding Officer what Corps he is detached from, and deſires that he will be pleaſed to receive His Majeſty's Nottinghamſhire Markſmen ; if older, he returns with his Intelligence.

13. Upon Halting Days, a Review of Arms and Accoutrements is to be taken.

14. In approaching the Quarters of any other Regiment, or a Detachment commanded by a Commiſſion Officer, either for paſſing through or Quartering

in the ſame; an Officer is alſo to go forward, for leave to enter or to paſs, except this have been previouſly ſettled by the Quarter-Maſter.

15. In paſſing through ſuch Quarters or through any conſiderable Town, or Entering the deſtined Quarters of the Regiment, it is to be done in all the forms of War, and with the Band of Muſic playing a March.

16. As the firſt Impreſſion determines the Character of a Corps with the Inhabitants of a Town, or with other Troops who ſee no more of it; and even with thoſe who ſhall continue to ſee it daily, a firſt Impreſſion is found to take deep root; it is therefore highly incumbent upon the Regiment to March into every new Place with a chearful Countenance, a fixed Attention and a Steadineſs that nothing can ſhake; and, when Halted, to take not the leaſt Notice of any thing about them, nor to have a ſingle Head turn a wrong way, nor to ſpeak to an Acquaintance on any Account, until regularly diſmiſſed. Such a noble conduct will implant in the Breaſts of the Beholders a high Reſpect and Admiration, for every Soldier who contributed his Share of Merit towards Forming ſuch a Regiment. Is this to be thrown away, and contempt inſtead of it to be entailed upon the Corps, for the unmanly Licence of Chattering and playing Fools-tricks while under Arms.—The Nottinghamſhire Markſmen will never think ſo.

After a March.

1. AS ſoon as the Regiment ſhall be halted with open Ranks, the Colours are to be lodged in due form, and the Eſcorte is to return. While that is going forward, the Guard is to be paraded; the Grenadiers having dropped their Men for the Guard into the Rear of the Company before they marched off with the Colours, which Men now fall in with the reſt of the Guard. The Billets are then to be diſtributed; the Quarter-Maſter telling off the *Front* Rank from the *Right*, and the *Centre* from the *Left*; while his Serjeant tells off the *Rear* Rank from the *Left*, and the *Centre* from the Right. Each Billet is to be put into the hands of the oldeſt *Man* of the Quarter; and before a ſecond is delivered, the Man of the firſt are to be faced to the *Right*, he who has the Billet placing himſelf at their Head. Before a third is delivered out, the Men of the ſecond are to face to the *Right*, and ſo on till all are ſerved and all face to the *Right*. The Drum will then give them the ſignal for filing off to their reſpective Quarters.

2. If other Troops be in the Quarters, the eldeſt Officer (if not of the Regiment) is to be waited on for the Parole and Orders.

3. After the Soldiers have got into their Quarters, they are on no Account to appear in the Streets again without clean Shoes and Stockings, Hair in perfect order, and in every other reſpect fit to appear upon the Parade.

4. As ſoon as ever the Serjeants and Drums have refreſhed themſelves, they are to give the uſual warning to Publicans and others, not to let the Soldiers get in Debt to them.

5. No excuſe is to keep any Man from the Evening Parade of his Marching Day, except Sickneſs. And the Serjeants are then to fill up their Roll of Quarters.

6. The Day after the Arrival in freſh Quarters, an Officer in each Company is to viſit and examine them thoroughly.

7. Immediate care is to be taken for eſtabliſhing the Infirmary, in the moſt healthy and commodious Situation.

Miſcellanious Orders and Inſtructions.

1. ALL Young Officers are to be kept at Head Quarters till made acquainted with the Exerciſe of the Firelock and Fuzee, the nature of Manœuvres and the Command of a Platoon: They are to attend all Courts Martial, until the Commanding Officer ſhall judge them to be ſufficiently acquainted with their Inſtitutions, Laws, Powers and Proceedings.

2. According to the Number of Companies in the ſame Place, the following Picquet and Quarter Guards are to mount; if in Camp, a Rear Guard alſo as follows, viz.

		Captains	Subalterns	Serjeants	Corporals	Drums	Fifers	Privates
By 9, 8 or 7 Companies	A Picquet Guard of	1	2	2	2	2	2	50
	A Quarter Guard of	—	1	2	2	1	1	30
	A Rear Guard of	—	—	1	1	—	1	12
6 or 5 ditto	A Picquet Guard of	1	1	2	2	1	1	36
	A Quarter Guard of	—	1	1	1	1	1	20
	A Rear Guard of	—	—	1	1	—	1	10
4 or 3 ditto	A Picquet Guard of	—	1	1	1	1	1	24
	A Quarter Guard of	—	—	1	1	—	1	12
	A Rear Guard of	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
2 ditto	A Quarter Guard of and an orderly Offic.	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
1 ditto	A Quarter Guard of and one Officer to be always in Garriſon or Quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	6

The firſt Colour of the Regiment is not to be carried on any Guard accept it mount for ſome one of the Royal Family.

3. When the Regiment ſhall be divided, then, where ever may be the Head Quarters, there are to be ſtationed alſo the Colours, Chaplain, Paymaſter, Surgeon, Adjutant, Quarter-Maſter, Serjeant-Major, Quarter-Maſter Serjeant, Drill Serjeant, all the Recruits, the Drum-Major, Fife-Major, young Drums and Fifes,* who are not perfected in their Buſineſs, and the Band of Muſic.

4. When the Regiment may divide for a March, and all the Field Officers ſhall be preſent, then

9, 8 or 7 Companies 6 or 5 ditto 4 or 3 ditto 3 or leſs ditto	Should be conducted by the	Colonel Lieutenant Colonel Major Eldeſt Captain in the Detachment

5. The Orderly Hour to be fixed as early in the Day as the Plan of Duty for the Time will admit, and to be kept to as punctually as poſſible; Attendance to be given by the Serjeant-Major, Drum-Major and Fife-Major, the Quarter-Maſter Serjeant, a Serjeant, and a Corporal from each Company, and the Maſter of the Band of Muſic.

6. The Place of cloſe Confinement, commonly called the Black Hole, is always to be if poſſible, a Place of total Darkneſs, and where there can be no acceſs, except by the Poſt of the Centinal; but it is to be well aired and kept perfectly wholſome.

7. Any Company (Grenadiers and Light Infantry excepted) which ſhall receive from another, a Corporal

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* The Drums and Fifes are to change Companies for this Purpoſe if requiſite.

or private Soldier to be promoted, ſhall give the Company from which he was taken, the choice of a Man in his ſtead, provided it be not a Pioneer, Gunner, Basman, Campcolour-man, or Officer's Servant.

8. Games of *Amuſement* may be played by the Non-commiſſion Officers and Soldiers at proper Times, and in proper Places, but Gaming for Money will always be puniſhed; and whoſoever ſees it, is to make report to the Commanding Officer. Omitting to do this will be conſidered as a criminal Diſobedience of Orders.

N. B. No Play of any kind in the Guard Room. That is no Place for idle Amuſements. Nothing is to be ſeen there but what becomes a Soldier in waiting for Duty at a moments warning.

9. The Soldiers who wait upon Officers are always to mount Guard with their Maſters.

10. If one of thoſe Perſons, known amongſt Soldiers by the title of *malingerer* ſhould be detected; he is to be informed againſt and brought to Juſtice: And ſince every one is injured by ſuch a baſe-minded Wretch, this is a Duty which every one owes to himſelf as well as to the Regiment.

11. Any Perſons beionging to the Regiment who ſhall within the extent of its Camp, Quarters or Cantonments, Fire Pieces in the Air without Orders, or occaſion falſe alarms or tumults by drawing of Swords, or Bayonets, by Beating of Drums or ſounding of Fifes at improper times; by Quarreling, Fighting or Rioting, or by any other means, are to be inſtantly confined by the next who may come that way, and ſhall be made examples of.

12. A Drunken Soldier is to be confined by whatever Officer or Non-commiſſion Officer may ſee him, but without any noiſe or diſputation; and no Provocation from a Drunken Soldier is to occaſion his being ſtruck.

Soldiers 13. Whenever there ſhall be a Riot, a Bull-baiting, Foot-ball Match, or a Mob by any other means collected together, every Soldier is to retire to his Quarters or keep at a diſtance from the Place. The Officers and Non-commiſſion Officers on all ſuch occaſions are to look about them, and confine all who diſobey this order.

Soldiers 14. No abuſe, nor violent Provocation can be ſuffered between Soldier and Soldier, either by Speech or Geſture. Offenders will meet with no favour, and be made to aſk Pardon publickly.

15. In Camp, the Alarm Poſt of the whole Regiment is always to be where the COLOURS are planted; and the ſignal will be, Firing the Field-pieces two Rounds.

16. The Quarter and Rear Guards to mount at Troop beating, and the Picquet at the beating of the Retreat.

17. Subalterns are to go viſiting rounds, and Field Officers the grand rounds.

18. Whoever comes to be tried for forcing a Safeguard, muſt by an expreſs Article of War be ſentenced to die.

Soldiers 19. A Soldier taken out of the Camp without a Paſs, and not upon Duty, is always deemed to be a Deſerter, or a Criminal with ſome very evil deſign, and his Life will be in danger from the trial which is ſure to enſue.

20. No Soldier in Camp is to lie out of his proper Tent, when not ordered elſewhere, upon any Pretence.

21. Whenever Men are ſent out in Parties for Bread, Straw, Wood, Water, Forage, Proviſions, or any other Thing, they are to be regularly paraded and marched by one or more Subaltern Officers to and from the place of delivery. The utmoſt Regularity and moſt exact Order is to be obſerved on every ſuch Occaſion; and as it is more difficult to enforce theſe obſervances, than thoſe of Field-duty under Arms, ſo the greater care and pains are to be taken by the Officers.

22. The Meſſes of the Soldiers in Camp or Barracks are to be viſited once a Day by an Officer of each Company, and their Kettles inſpected; in order that they may not fail to dreſs animal, with their vegetable food, every Day: The report is to be duly made to the Officer commanding each Company.

23. When the Weather will permit, the Tents are to be opened very frequently, and the Straw is to be ſhifted, the ſerviceable part of it is to be dried, and that which ſhall be unſerviceable is to be burnt. If the Tents be troubled with Vermin, freſh Earth is to be ſtrewed upon the floors, and every other precaution made uſe of.

24. In Camp there is to be no practiſing of Drum, Fife, or Muſician before the relief of the Quarter and Rear Guard, nor after the beating of the Retreat.

25. No Officer is to ſend off his Baggage before the March of the Battalion on any Account, nor out of its proper Place, without particular Permiſſion from the Commanding Officer. Young Officers are to be apprized that, beſides the ill example and other inconveniences, ſuch a circumſtance may betray to an Enemy the Intentions of the General.

26. As ſoon as the Commanding Officer ſhall perceive that the Battalion is moving up to Action, he will order the Knapſacks, Tent-poles, Pins, Kettles, and Canteens to be laid aſide; when the whole are to diſencumber themſelves together, and to remember, that except they drive the Enemy before them, they will loſe theſe Neceſſaries, without which a Soldier cannot exiſt.

27. Any one without exception who ſhall hazard a Defeat or other fatal conſequence by beginning the Action without Orders, is to be put to Death that inſtant; and he who, during its continuance, ſhall quit his Rank unwounded is to ſhare the ſame fate.

28. No Officer or Non-commiſſion Officer is to change his Poſt during the Action, without Orders from the Commanding Officer.

29. Each Officer, in time of Action, is to give all ſuch Orders as belong him to give, coolly and diſtinctly, he is rather to be over-deliberate than over haſty. Slowneſs may prolong a conflict a few moments, but hurry and miſtakes beget confuſion, and confuſion is the forerunner of Defeat. The Officer is previouſly to warn his Men how to direct their Fire for doing moſt Execution, he is to caution them againſt failing to Prime and Load their Pieces properly, and to look well to the Leveling when they gave their Fire: He is to have a Hawk's eye upon every ſlight tendency towards Irregularity, which he is to ſuppreſs at all events and in a moment. If he can keep them to regular Platoon firing at the word of Command, he and his Men will merit every Praiſe that can be given them.

30. It is to be recollected, that mere Fighting is but an inferior Proof of Courage. We muſt do more than Fight, or we do but little. In the midſt of an Action,

we muſt dare to with-hold our Fire, if prudence requires it, and, if an Advantage is to be gained we muſt change our Poſition with the ſame Steadineſs as when no Enemy is near. This is the Courage of a Soldier.—This is the calm Intrepidity that will ſtrike Terror into an Enemy, who would not give way to a raſh and confuſed Attack. It is Womaniſh to be *fluttered* at the ſight of Danger: It is Childiſh to *ſtrike* until we can *ſubdue*. If, to an Invader, we would ſhew how little we fear him, we muſt diſdain to let his Movements diſcompoſe us, or divert our Attention from the Officers under whom we are to act. Their Judgment is to be our Shield; their Orders, punctually obeyed, are to time and to direct our Fire or our Charge, ſo as to make all poſſible impreſſion upon the Enemy. After having gained Reputation for every other ſpecies of Excellence, we muſt crown the whole in the day of Battle. Superior numbers, the ſkill of the Enemy, or Accidents, may ſometimes make it impoſſible to *obtain* Victory, but we may always *deſerve* it, which is more honourable. If we would not be diſappointed in that noble Ambition, nor fail our Country in the moment that is to repay her for the coſt of her Defence, we ſhall conſider ourſelves, as under the moſt ſacred Obligations to cultivate Diſcipline, by which alone we can ſucceed.

31. As the Files become broken in Action by the loſs of Men, the Intervals are to be cloſed by inclining towards the Centre, but in doing this no Man is to quit his own Subdiviſion. This, the ſpare Officers and Non-commiſſion Officers are to ſee to, ſo that there remain no gap for the Enemy to penetrate at.

32. If the Battalion ſhould be overpowered by the Strength of the Enemy, and the Retreat ſhould beat, it is to retire at *half* time in the moſt perfect Order,

closing to the Center till all vacancies be filled. As soon as the beating of the Retreat shall cease, (which will be within two hundred or perhaps one hundred yards of the Place of Action) the Battalion is to face upon the Enemy, and renew the Fight, either advancing or retiring, as Circumstances may require. A Regiment may gain immortal Honour by a good Retreat, but, in any case, it is infamous to be dispersed and to betake itself to flight and confusion. A steady and gallant Retreat may leave an Enemy no other Fruit of his Victory, than the Ground on which it was obtained, but a Cowardly flight gives him more than he Fought for, and leaves every thing at his Mercy; besides that it exposes those who run away, to be cut to pieces without any means of Resistance.

33. Provided the Enemy should give way, and even retire with Precipatation, the Battalion is still to preserve its Order, and on no Account to advance faster than at *half* time. A rash pursuit may throw away a Victory. Steady Soldiers do not forget themselves in the moment of Conquest.

34. Whatsoever Officer, or other Person may be missing in Action and join the Battalion afterwards, must remove (before a Court Martial) the Imputation that will rest upon his Character, or his Life will be in danger.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM